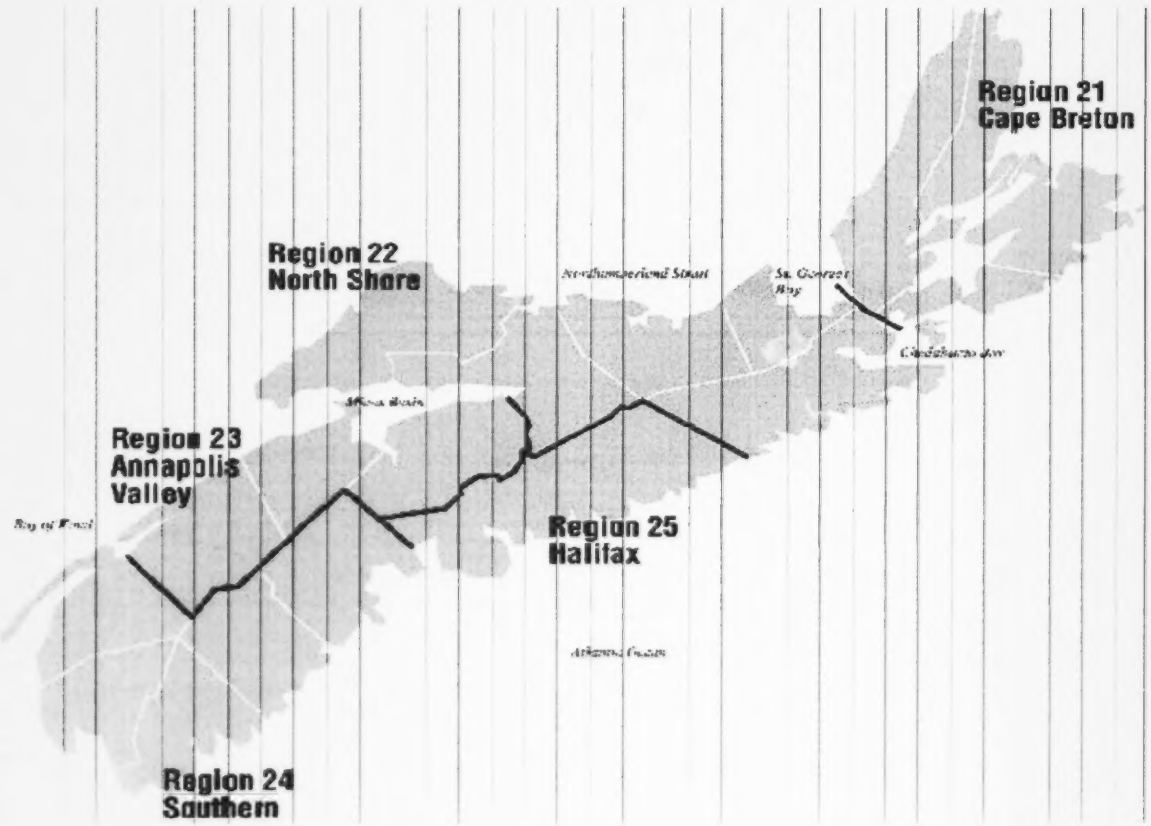
Nova Scotia Labour Market
January - December 2002



NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia Labour Market
January 2002

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

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NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance

Key Employment Indicators February 8, 2002

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(February 2002 will be released March 8, 2002)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release January 2002

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in January 2002 declined by 1,300 persons over December 2001 to 426,200 employees. The size of the labour force declined 0.7% and the number of unemployed persons decreased by 4.2% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 9.7%. When compared to January 2001, the employment level increased 2.5% and the unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage points. The participation rate was 62.6% in January 2002, a decrease of 0.5 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 1.2 percentage points since January 2001.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in only one of the five regions in the province as compared to January 2001. The unemployment rate fell 2.6 percentage points in the Cape Breton region. The rate rose 1.6 percentage points in the North Shore region, 0.7 percentage points in Halifax region and 0.4 percentage points in the Southern region. There was no change experienced in the Annapolis Valley region. On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.6%, up 0.3 percentage points from December 2001. This was the lowest rate east of Quebec City.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

Note: Revised occupation data from 1987 to 1999 has been released on CANSIM and will appear in Statistics Canada's 2001 Labour Force Historic Review on CD-ROM (71F0004-XCB).

2. Feature - 2001 Annual Labour Force Data

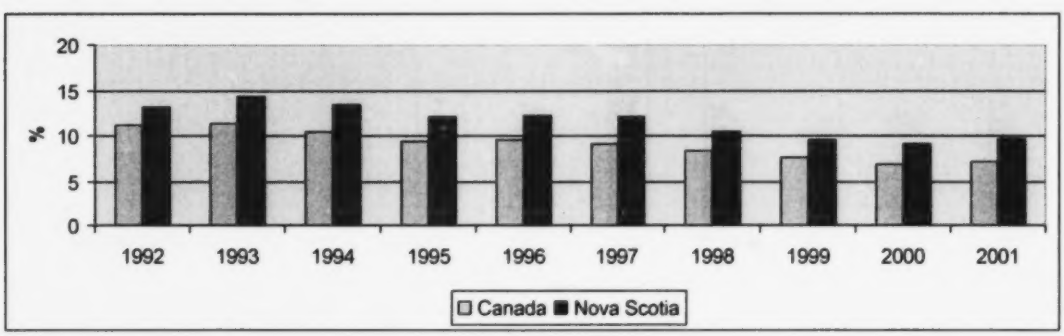
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM

Basic Labour Force Characteristics, Nova Scotia, 1992-2001

	Population 15+ ('000)	Labour Force ('000)	Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Unemployed (%)	Participation (%)
1992	708.3	426.6	370.4	56.2	13.2	60.2
1993	713.0	429.5	367.9	61.6	14.3	60.2
1994	716.3	431.5	373.3	58.1	13.5	60.2
1995	719.8	428.9	377.1	51.7	12.1	59.6
1996	724.7	431.1	378.1	53.0	12.3	59.5
1997	730.2	437.4	384.3	53.1	12.1	59.9
1998	734.9	445.9	398.9	46.9	10.5	60.7
1999	740.8	452.0	408.6	43.3	9.6	61.0
2000	747.7	461.6	419.5	42.0	9.1	61.7
2001	751.6	468.9	423.3	45.6	9.7	62.4

Nova Scotia's labour force rose 7,300 over 2000 reaching 468,900 in 2001 and represented an increase of 42,300 over 1992. Those employed numbered 423,300, up 0.9% from 2000 and an increase of 14.3% over 1992. The 45,600 unemployed resulted in an unemployment rate of 9.7%. Although this figure was 3.5 percentage points less than in 1992, it was 0.6 percentage points over 2000.

Unemployment Rate, Canada and Nova Scotia, 1992-2001



Note: Statistics Canada's *2001 Labour Force Historical Review* on CD-ROM (71F0014-XCB) will be released shortly. The product is a comprehensive database of Labour Force Survey estimates, containing thousands of cross-classified data series. Monthly and annual average series, spanning from 1876-2001, will be available on a wise range of subjects.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

February 8, 2002

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(October to December 2001 will be released February 28, 2002)

Employment and average weekly earnings growth contributed to the 2000 overall strength in wages and salaries. The annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 5.8% in Nova Scotia and at 6.9% in Canada in 2000. During January to September 2001 in Nova Scotia, total wages and salaries reached $8,907.7 million, up 3.2% over January to September 2000. Wages and salaries were reported at $370,161.3 million in Canada during this period, an increase of 4.3% over January to September 2000.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia

($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	Jan-Sept 2001	% Change Jan-Sept 2000-2001
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.1	11,551.9	8,907.7	3.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates will be based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series has been released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income will only be published quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(December 2001 will be released February 27, 2002)

In 2000 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $559.94 per week increased $12.51, up 2.3% from 1999. In November 2001, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 1.6% over November 2000 to $575.81 compared to an increase of 1.9% to $669.29 in Canada. November 2001 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 84.7% of the Canadian average.

Effective with January 2001 data, the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) rather than the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC).

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Nov. 2001p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	506.87	523.4	529.94	531.25	525.37	531.97	537.33	548.75	547.43	559.94	575.81

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

Note: Statistics Canada has completed the third phase of its redesign in the use of administrative records for the production of employment, earnings and hours estimates. Therefore, employment estimates derived from administrative records may show a different seasonal pattern than the previous data which were derived from survey questionnaires.

Help-Wanted Index

(February 2002 will be released March 7, 2002)

The January 2002 help-wanted index (1996=100) in Nova Scotia declined 2.2% to 163 since last month, while the index for Canada fell 0.8%. Declines were experienced since last month in all provinces, ranging from -0.6% in New Brunswick to -4.8% in Newfoundland/Labrador.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	Jan.2002	% Change Jan. 2001-Jan. 2002	% Change Dec. 2001-Jan. 2002
Nova Scotia	163	-19.0	-2.2
Canada	172	-27.3	-0.8

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index has been implemented in June 2001. This revision includes the period from January 1998 to date.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

Employment Insurance

(December 2001 will be released February 21, 2002)

There were 35,480 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in November 2001, a decline of 1.5% from November 2000. Nationwide there were 557,070 beneficiaries, up 17.5% over November 2000. Most provinces and territories reported higher numbers of regular beneficiaries. The largest percentage gains occurred in Alberta (7.3%), Ontario (+5.8%) and British Columbia (+4.5%).

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	November 2001p	% Change November 2000 - November 2001
Canada	557,070	17.5
Newfoundland	36,420	2.4
Prince Edward Island	8,050	-2.2
Nova Scotia	**29,230**	**-1.5**
New Brunswick	35,480	7.8
Quebec	188,460	14.4
Ontario	142,820	47.2
Manitoba	13,530	8.2
Saskatchewan	11,150	-3.2
Alberta	27,330	6.8
British Columbia	65,000	21.0
Yukon	750	-18.5
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	970	-12.6

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program has completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

	1997*	1998*	1999*	2000p	3rd Qtr 2001**	% Change 3rd Q 2000/ 3rdQ 2001
Federal Government (includes military)	24,963	23,863	23,411	23,007	23,502	0.5
Military	12,568	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,807	-2.1
Provincial General	11,827	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,792	-3.4
Universities & Colleges	11,085	10,124	9,098	8,865	6,928	-9.1
Health & Social Services Institution	25,443	26,433	27,616	27,419	28,041	0.6
Local General Government	7,867	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,488	0.8
School Boards	16,954	17,014	17,036	17,164	13,241	-1.1
Total Government	**98,139**	**97,263**	**97,803**	**97,282**	**92,992**	**-0.9**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,324**	**8,196**	**7,064**	**6,453**	**6,064**	**-4.1**
Total Public Sector	**106,463**	**105,459**	**104,867**	**103,735**	**99,056**	**-1.1**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities and schools

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports

Nova Scotia Labour Market
February 2002

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators March 8, 2002

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(March 2002 will be released April 5, 2002)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release February 2002

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in February 2002 declined by 3,400 persons over January 2002 to 422,800 employees. The size of the labour force declined 0.2% and the number of unemployed persons increased by 5.7% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage points to 10.3%. When compared to February 2001, the employment level increased 1.4% while the unemployment rate rose 1.3 percentage points. The participation rate was 62.5% in February 2002, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.7 percentage points since February 2001.

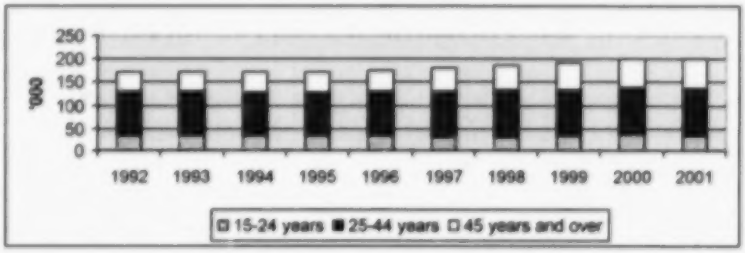
Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in only one of the five regions in the province as compared to February 2001. The unemployment rate fell 2.6 percentage points in the Cape Breton region. The rate rose 2.8 percentage points in the North Shore region, 1.9 percentage points in the Southern region, 1.2 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley and 0.9 percentage points in Halifax region. On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.9%, up 0.3 percentage points from January 2002. This was the lowest rate east of Quebec.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

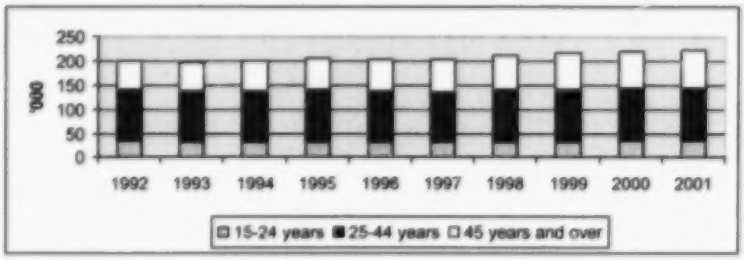
2. Feature - Historic Labour Force Data

The number of men employed in Nova Scotia grew from 199,800 in 1992 to 221,500 in 2001or by 10.9%, while the number of women employed increased from 170,600 to 201,700 or by 18.2%. When comparing the three age groupings–15-24 years, 25-44 years and 45 years and over–during this ten year period, the only significant change in employment is for those 45 years and over. In this category, the number of men increased 37.3% and the number of women rose a substantial 68.0%. This notable increase can be in part attributed to an aging baby-boomer population and the entry of mothers of older children into the labour force.

Women Employed, Nova Scotia, 1992-2001



Men Employed, Nova Scotia, 1992-2001



The *Labour Force Data, Historical, 1992-2001, Revised Series, February 2002*, compiled by Statistics Division using Statistics Canada's, *2001 Labour Force Historical Review on CD-ROM*, 71F0004XCB[1], is now available in pdf format at: http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/pub19.asp

This publication provides a comprehensive resource of annual average data to assist in historic labour market analysis including basic labour force characteristics for Canada and the provinces, Nova Scotia data by industry, occupation, region and much more.

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[1] Includes revised occupation data from 1987-1999.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

March 8, 2002

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(January to March 2002 will be released May 31, 2002)

In 2001, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 3.8% in Nova Scotia and at 4.2% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $11,990.8 million in Nova Scotia $496,189.8 million in Canada during 2001.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia
($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change 2000-2001
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.1	11,551.9	11,990.8	3.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(January 2002 will be released March 28, 2002)

In 2001 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $569.10 per week increased $9.16, up 1.6% from 2000, while the Canadian figure of $664.95 represented an increase of 1.7%. In December 2001, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 2.0% over December 2000 to $577.51 compared to an increase of 2.0% to $671.97 in Canada. December 2001 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.1% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Dec. 2001p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	523.40	529.94	531.25	525.37	531.97	537.33	548.75	547.43	559.94	569.10	578.51

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

Effective with January 2001 data, the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours has been based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) rather than the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC). As well, Statistics Canada has completed the third phase of its redesign in the use of administrative records for the production of employment, earnings and hours estimates. Therefore, employment estimates derived from administrative records may show a different seasonal pattern than the previous data which were derived from survey questionnaires.

Help-Wanted Index

(March 2002 will be released April 4, 2002)

The February 2002 help-wanted index of 162 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia was unchanged since last month, while the index for Canada fell 0.8%. While Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia saw no change since last month, the index rose 1.1% in Newfoundland Labrador and declined in all other provinces.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	Feb.2002	% Change Feb. 2001-Feb. 2002	% Change Jan. 2002-Feb. 2002
Nova Scotia	162	-18.5	0.0
Canada	169	-26.6	-0.8

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in June 2001. This revision included the period from January 1998 to date.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

Employment Insurance

(January 2002 will be released March 27, 2002)

There were 29,250 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in December 2001, a decline of 0.8% from December 2000. Nationwide there were 557,180 beneficiaries, up 16.9% over December 2000. Between December 2000 to December 2001 declines in the Yukon (-10.0%), Prince Edward Island (-1.4%), Saskatchewan (-1.0%) and Nova Scotia (-0.8%) were offset by increases in other provinces and territories, with the highest increases noted in Ontario (+39.5%) and British Columbia (+23.5%).

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	December 2001p	% Change December 2000 - December 2001
Canada	557,180	16.9
Newfoundland	35,900	1.8
Prince Edward Island	8,190	-1.4
Nova Scotia	**29,250**	**-0.8**
New Brunswick	35,000	6.8
Quebec	190,340	14.3
Ontario	139,770	39.5
Manitoba	13,530	10.4
Saskatchewan	11,330	-1.0
Alberta	28,270	7.4
British Columbia	66,100	23.6
Yukon	810	-10.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	990	-8.3

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

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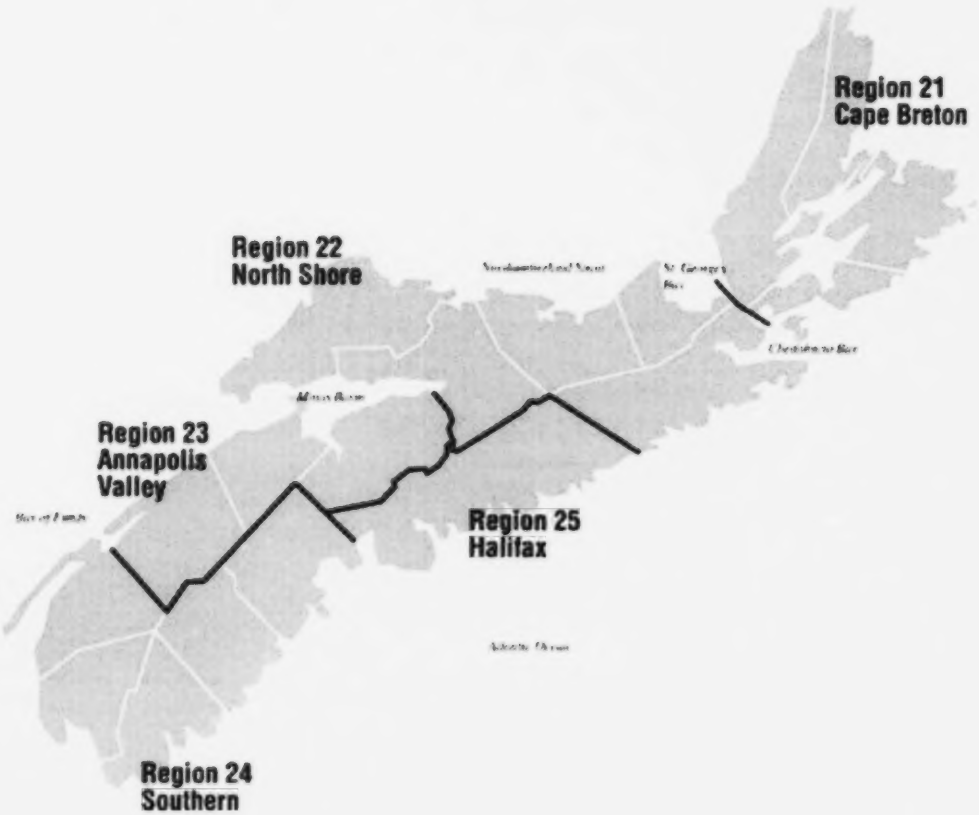
Government Business Enterprises	**8,324**	**8,196**	**7,064**	**6,453**	**6,064**	**-4.1**
Total Public Sector	**106,463**	**105,459**	**104,867**	**103,735**	**99,056**	**-1.1**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities and schools

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports

Nova Scotia Labour Market
March 2002



NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators April 5, 2002

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(April 2002 will be released May 10, 2002)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release March 2002

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in March 2002 rose by 1,900 persons over February 2002 to 424,700 employees. The size of the labour force declined 0.2% and the number of unemployed persons decreased by 6.2% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points to 9.7%. When compared to March 2001, the employment level increased 1.3% while the unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points. The participation rate was 62.4% in March 2002, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.2 percentage points since March 2001.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in only one of the five regions in the province as compared to March 2001. The unemployment rate decreased 3.3 percentage points in the Cape Breton region. The rate rose 2.1 percentage points in the North Shore region, 1.6 percentage points in the Southern region, 0.7 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley and 0.5 percentage points in Halifax region. On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.7%, down 0.2 percentage points from February 2002. This was the lowest rate east of Quebec City.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

2. Feature - Unemployment by Activity Prior to Unemployment

The number of persons unemployed in Nova Scotia fell from 52,600 in 1991 to 45,600 in 2001, a decline of 13.3%. During this period, the number of men unemployed dropped 12.8% to 25,800, while the number of unemployed women declined 13.9% to 19,800. The following table is a breakout of these unemployed persons by their activity prior to unemployment:

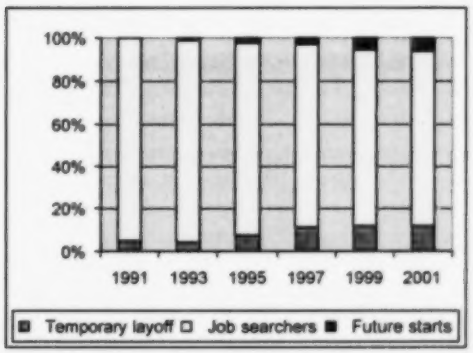
Unemployment (1) by Activity Prior to Unemployment (2) , by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1991-2001 ('000)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Both Sexes - Total unemployed	52.6	56.2	61.6	58.1	51.7	53.0	53.1	46.9	43.3	42.0	45.6
Temporary layoff (3)	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.6
Job searchers (4)	49.3	52.7	57.8	53.2	46.9	47.2	46.4	40.4	36.5	35.7	38.2
Worked	37.1	38.8	42.5	37.4	32.5	33.3	30.6	26.5	23.4	22.0	22.5
Job leavers	6.3	5.8	5.3	4.4	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	5.0
Job losers permanent layoff	26.8	28.0	31.1	26.5	22.3	22.1	19.5	16.6	15.6	14.2	14.6
Reason for leaving/losing job unknown	4.0	5.0	6.1	6.6	5.5	6.7	5.9	4.7	3.3	3.4	2.9
Were not in the labour force	12.2	13.9	15.3	15.7	14.4	13.8	15.8	13.9	13.0	13.7	15.7
Kept house	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.8
Attended school	5.3	6.0	6.8	6.9	6.4	6.1	8.2	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.3
Other reasons	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.6
Future starts (5)	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.8
Men - Total unemployed	29.6	32.1	36.0	32.8	29.7	31.0	31.3	27.8	24.9	24.1	25.8
Temporary layoff	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.1
Job searchers	27.8	30.1	34.0	29.9	26.7	27.3	26.8	23.5	20.5	19.9	21.0
Worked	22.9	24.4	27.5	23.9	21.3	22.3	20.6	17.2	15.3	14.1	14.3
Job leavers	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.4
Job losers permanent layoff	17.8	18.8	20.9	17.7	14.9	15.5	13.2	10.9	10.4	9.5	9.9
Reason for leaving/losing job unknown	2.2	2.8	4.0	4.1	3.5	4.4	4.2	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
Were not in the labour force	4.8	5.7	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.1	6.2	6.3	5.2	5.9	6.7
Kept house	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.1
Attended school	2.8	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.2	4.4	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.0
Other reasons	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.7
Future starts	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.7
Women - Total unemployed	23.0	24.1	25.5	25.4	22.0	22.0	21.8	19.1	18.5	17.9	19.8
Temporary layoff	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.5
Job searchers	21.6	22.6	23.8	23.3	20.1	19.9	19.6	16.9	16.0	15.8	17.2
Worked	14.1	14.4	15.0	13.6	11.2	11.1	10.0	9.3	8.1	7.9	8.2
Job leavers	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.6
Job losers permanent layoff	9.0	9.2	10.3	8.8	7.3	6.6	6.3	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.7
Reason for leaving/losing job unknown	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.9
Were not in the labour force	7.4	8.2	8.8	9.7	8.9	8.8	9.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	9.0
Kept house	4.2	4.8	5.0	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.7
Attended school	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.8	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.3
Other reasons	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9

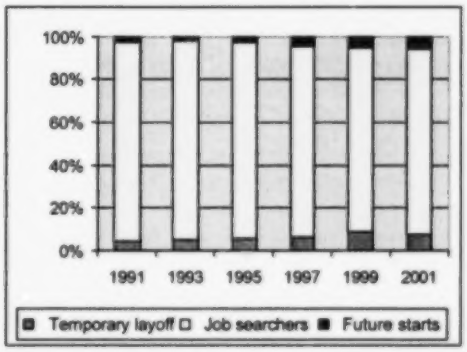
This data illustrates that the prior activity of the majority of unemployed persons is as "job searchers". In 2001 this group represented 83.8% of all unemployed persons, a figure that has shown decline between 1991 to 2001 for both men and women. During this period for total unemployed persons, the category "temporary layoff" increased from 4.6% to 10.1% and "future starts" rose from 1.7% to 6.1%–the trend is similar for both men and women over this period.

% of Unemployment by Activity Prior to Unemployment, by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1991-2001

Men



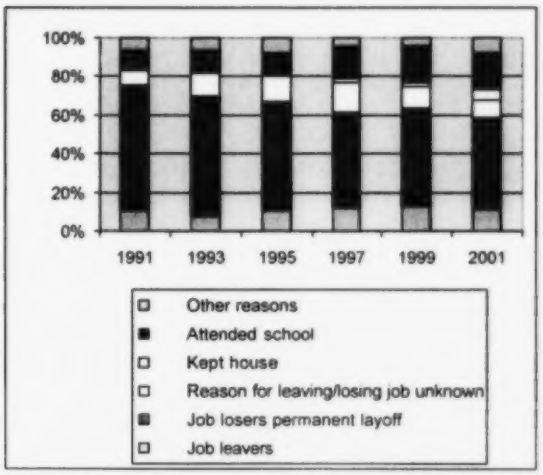
Women



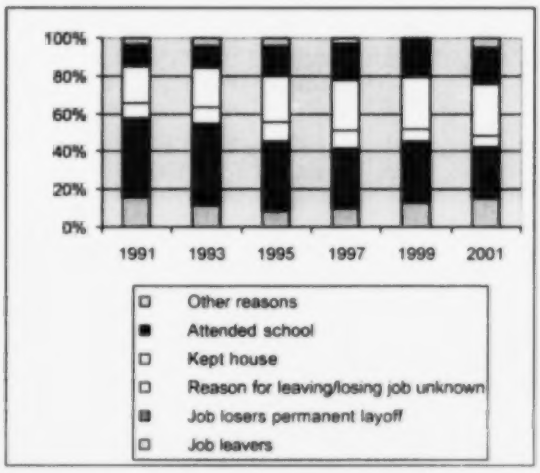
Job searchers include "those who worked" (job leavers, job losers permanent layoff or reason for leaving/losing job unknown) and "those who were not in the labour force" (kept house, attended school, other reasons). Between 1991 and 2001 there was a 21.8% decline in the total number of job searchers categorized as "worked" and an increase of 66.4% increase in those there "were not in the labour force". This trend is reflected in data both for men and women.

Unemployed Persons Who Designated Prior Activity as Job Searcher, Nova Scotia, 1991-2001

Men



Women



Between 1991 and 2001, 1,300 more (+21.7%) unemployed persons were job searchers with prior activity reported as attending school. This increase was represented by 600 men and 700 women. Over this same period, the number of unemployed women that were job searchers with prior activity reported as "kept house" fell 1.0% or by 100 people to 4,700, while there has been an increase of 500 or 9.4% more unemployed men searching for a job with prior activity reported as "kept house".

(1) ***Unemployment:*** *Unemployed persons are those who, during reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks or had a job to start within the next four weeks.*

(2) Activity Prior to Unemployment: *Main activity before looking for work.*

(3) Temporary Layoff: *Persons on temporary layoff are employees who did not work during he reference week because they had been temporarily released by their employer due to business conditions (not enough work, drop in orders or sales, retooling, etc.). They must have definite date to return to work, or an indication from their employer that they will be recalled in the future, and they must be available for work during the reference week. Persons on temporary layoff are not required to undertake any job search in order to be counted as unemployed.*

(4) Job Searchers: *Unemployed persons who have used the following search methods in the previous four weeks: checked with public employment agency, private employment agency, union, employers directly, friends or relatives, placed or answered ads, looked at job ads, other methods. work–distinguishes between those who were working (that is, job leavers, job losers and temporary layoffs) and those who were not in the labour force but were keeping house, going to school or involved in some other type of activity.*

(5) Future Starts: *Persons who did not have a job during the survey reference week and did not search for work within the previous four weeks, but were available to work and had a job to start within the next four weeks. These persons are classified as unemployed, despite the lack of job search within the previous four weeks, since it is apparent that they are part of the current supply of labour In contrast, those with jobs to start at a later time than the next four weeks are designated as long-term future starts and are classified as not i the labour force since they are not part of the current labour supply.*

Key Employment Indicators

April 5, 2002

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(January to March 2002 will be released May 31, 2002)

In 2001, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 3.8% in Nova Scotia and at 4.2% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $11,990.8 million in Nova Scotia $496,189.8 million in Canada during 2001.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia
($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change 2000-2001
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.1	11,551.9	11,990.8	3.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(February 2002 will be released April 26,2002)

In 2001 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $569.61 per week increased $10.73, up 1.9% from 2000, while the Canadian figure of $665.12 rose $11.52 or 1.8%. In January 2002, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 2.4% over January 2001 to $578.88 compared to an increase of 1.8% to $671.88 in Canada. January 2002 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.2% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Jan. 2002p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	523.40	528.84	531.25	525.37	531.97	537.33	547.67	546.15	558.88	569.61	578.88

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

With the January 2002 release, revisions were made to some of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours data series for the period January 1998 to December 2001.

Help-Wanted Index

(April 2002 will be released May 9, 2002)

The March 2002 help-wanted index of 133 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia was up 0.8% since last month, while the index for Canada of 126 displayed in increase of 1.6%. Increases in New Brunswick (+3.3%), Prince Edward Island (+2.8%) and Ontario (+2.3%) were partly offset by declines in the Prairie Provinces.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	Mar.2002	% Change Mar. 2001-Mar. 2002	% Change Feb. 2002-Mar. 2002
Nova Scotia	133	-17.9	0.8
Canada	126	-25.0	1.6

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in June 2001. This revision included the period from January 1998 to date.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

Employment Insurance

February 2002 will be released April 24, 2002)

There were 30,540 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in January 2002, an increase of 4.2% from January 2001. Nationwide there were 559,210 beneficiaries, up 15.1% over January 2001. Between January 2001 to January 2002 the change in the number of beneficiaries ranged from -36.9% in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut to +32.8% in Ontario.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	January 2002p	% Change January 2001 - January 2002
Canada	559,210	15.1
Newfoundland & Labrador	37,100	7.3
Prince Edward Island	8,580	2.4
Nova Scotia	**30,540**	**4.2**
New Brunswick	34,850	3.8
Quebec	190,430	12.5
Ontario	139,010	32.8
Manitoba	13,510	12.7
Saskatchewan	11,090	0.1
Alberta	28,240	7.3
British Columbia	63,850	18.5
Yukon	730	-13.1
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	650	-36.9

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(4thQ 2001 was released March 21, 2002)

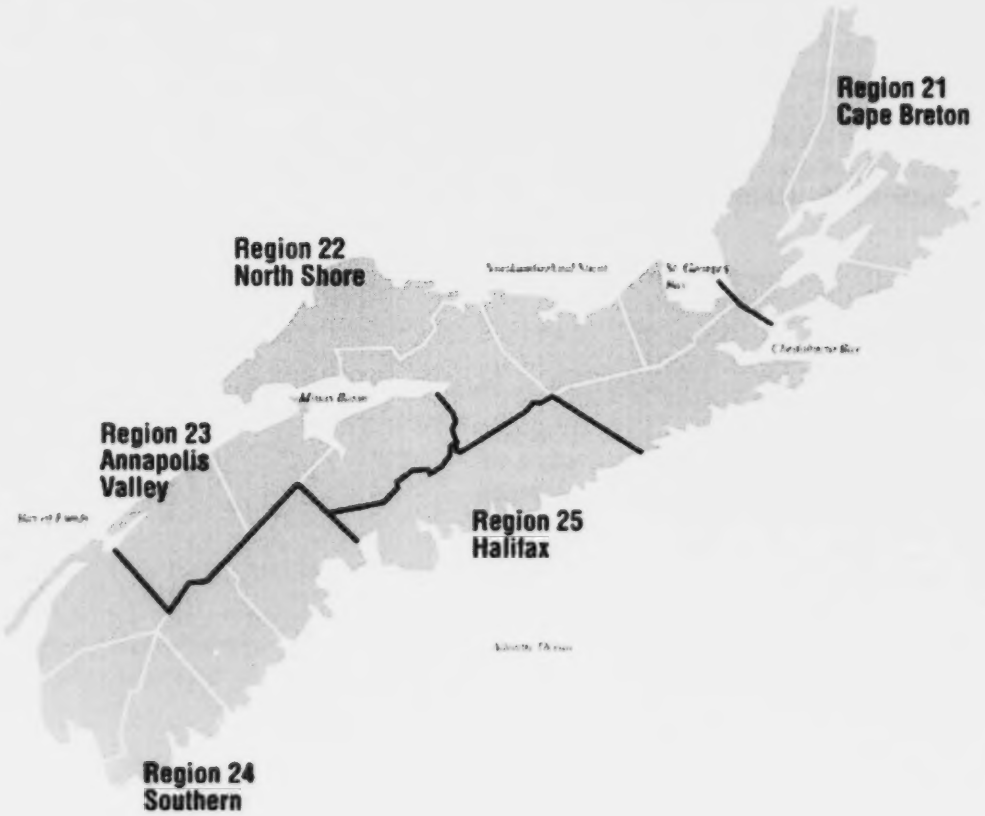
	1998*	1999*	2000p	2001p	4rd Qtr 2001**	% Change 4rd Q 2000/ 4rdQ 2001
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,411	23,007	23,274	23,140	1.4
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,856	10,757	-1.4
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	10,991	-2.3
Universities & Colleges	10,124	9,098	8,865	8,181	8,359	-6.3
Health & Social Services Institution	26,433	27,616	27,419	27,946	27,756	1.7
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	9,517	2.3
School Boards	17,014	17,036	17,164	16,942	17,411	-4.7
Total Government	**97,263**	**97,803**	**97,282**	**97,129**	**97,172**	**-0.7**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,196**	**7,064**	**6,453**	**6,053**	**6,046**	**-4.7**
Total Public Sector	**105,459**	**104,867**	**103,735**	**103,181**	**103,215**	**-1.0**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports

Nova Scotia Labour Market
April 2002



NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators May 10, 2002

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(May 2002 will be released June 7, 2002)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release April 2002

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in April 2002 rose by 2,700 persons over March 2002 to 427,400 employees. The size of the labour force increased 0.7% and the number of unemployed persons increased by 1.5% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate rose 0.1percentage points to 9.8%. When compared to April 2001, the employment level increased 1.8% while the unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points. The participation rate was 62.8% in April 2002, an increase of 0.4 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.6 percentage points since April 2001.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in only one of the five regions in the province as compared to April 2001. The unemployment rate decreased 4.4 percentage points in the Cape Breton region. The rate rose 1.6 percentage points in the North Shore region, 1.0 percentage points in the Southern region, 0.4 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley and 0.8 percentage points in Halifax region. On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.5%, down 0.2 percentage points from March 2002. This was the lowest rate east of Quebec.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

2. Feature - Employment by Rural & Urban Areas, by Class of Worker, Nova Scotia, 1996-2001

Since 1996, the Labour Force Survey has tracked employment by rural and urban areas by class of worker. CMA/CA areas reference urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe, while non-CMA/CA areas refer to small town and rural definitions (see end notes). The data reveals that in 2001, 62.7% of all employment was in CMA/CA areas of the province and 37.3% were in non-CMA/CA areas. CMA/CAs represented 63.9% of all employees and 54.0% of all self-employed Nova Scotians, while non-CMA/CAs represented 36.1% of all employees and 46.0% of all self-employed in the province.

Employment by Rural & Urban Areas, by Class of Worker, Nova Scotia, 1996-2001

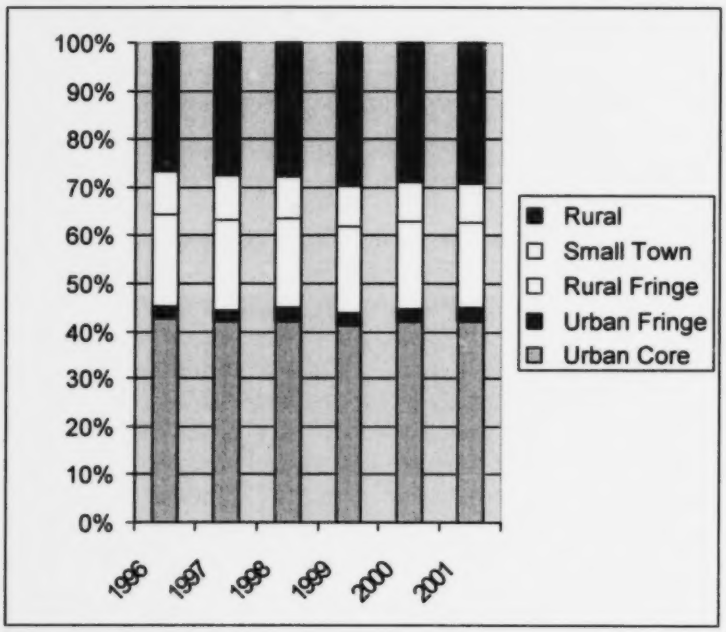
Total Employment	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
Total urban/rural	378.1	384.3	398.9	408.6	419.5	423.3
CMA/CA	243.3	243.3	253.2	253.0	263.9	265.3
Urban core	161.7	161.5	168.6	168.5	177.0	178.4
Urban fringe	8.8	8.7	10.5	11.0	10.1	11.8
Rural fringe	72.7	73.1	74.1	73.4	76.8	75.1
Non-CMA/CA	134.8	141.0	145.7	155.6	155.6	158.0
Small town	34.3	34.8	35.1	33.4	34.1	34.2
Rural	100.5	106.1	110.6	122.2	121.5	123.8

Employees	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
Urban/rural						
Total urban/rural	320.9	324.2	338.4	348.4	361.1	367.8
CMA/CA	212.6	210.7	220.3	220.5	232.5	235.0
Urban core	143.0	141.6	148.3	148.3	156.5	159.7
Urban fringe	8.3	8.2	9.6	9.9	9.4	10.8
Rural fringe	61.3	60.9	62.3	62.4	66.6	64.5
Non-CMA/CA	108.4	113.6	118.2	127.9	128.6	132.8
Small town	29.1	28.8	29.8	27.4	28.7	29.8
Rural	79.3	84.8	88.4	100.6	99.9	103.0

Self-Employed	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
Urban/rural						
Total urban/rural	57.1	60.0	60.5	60.2	58.4	55.4
CMA/CA	30.7	32.6	32.9	32.5	31.4	30.3
Urban core	18.7	19.8	20.3	20.3	20.4	18.8
Urban fringe	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.0
Rural fringe	11.5	12.3	11.8	11.1	10.2	10.6
Non-CMA/CA	26.4	27.4	27.6	27.7	27.0	25.1
Small town	5.2	6.1	5.3	6.1	5.4	4.4
Rural	21.2	21.3	22.3	21.6	21.6	20.8

Between 1996 and 2001 in Nova Scotia CMA/CA areas employment increased 9.0%. Total employment in non-CMA/CA areas rose by 23,200 persons or 17.2% and was attributed to the "rural" rather than the "small town" portion of non-CMA/CA. This trend was consistent in the employee category–total employment in non-CMA/CA areas increased 24,400 or 22.5%. Self-employed in CMA/CA areas declined by 400 or 1.3% versus a non-CMA/CMA areas decline of 1,300 people or 4.9%.

Total Employment by Rural and Urban Areas, Nova Scotia, 1996-2001



Note: CMA/CA
include urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe; non-CMA/CA includes small town and rural.

Rural and urban employment may be further analysed in greater depth by industry level.

Definitions:
Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and Census Agglomeration (CA) are large urban areas (known as urban cores) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as urban and rural fringes) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban cores. A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100,000 and a CA has an urban core population between 10,000 and 100,000 based on the previous census. The following areas distinguish between central and peripheral urban and rural areas within CMAs and CAs:

Urban core is a large urban area within a CMA or a CA that must have a population of at least 100,000 in the case of a CMA, or between 10,000 and 99,999 in the case of a CA based on the previous census and have a population density of at least 400 per square kilometre.

Urban fringe is the urban area within a CMA or CA that is not contiguous to the urban core. It has a minimum population concentration of 1,000 and a population density of at least 400 per square kilometre. based on the previous census population counts.

Rural fringe is all territory within a CMA or CA not classified as urban core or urban fringe.

Rural Areas and Small Towns are areas outside the Census metropolitan and agglomeration area ***(non-CMA-CAs)***:

Rural areas are sparsely populated lands lying outside the CMAs or CAs. They include small towns, villages and other populated places with less than 1,000 population according the previous census as well as remote areas and agricultural lands.

Small towns also lye outside CMAs or CAs. Small towns (known as urban areas) have populations between 1,000 to 10,000 and a population density of at least 400 per square kilometre, based on the previous census population counts.

Class of Worker (Status in Employment: There are two broad categories of workers–those who work for others and those who work for themselves. These two groups can be subdivided into a total of seven classes of workers as described below.

Employees (private): Those who work as employees of a private firm or business.

Employees (government or public): Those who work for a local, provincial or federal government, for a government service or agency, a crown corporation, or a government funded public establishment such as a school (including universities) or hospital.

Self-Employed:

Working owners of incorporated businesses: Working owners of an incorporated business, farm or professional practice. This group is further subdivided as follows: (1) with paid help (2) without paid help.

Working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed: Working owners of a business, farm or professional practice that is not incorporated and self-employed persons who do not have a business (for example, baby-sitters, newspaper carriers). This group is further subdivided as follows: (1) with paid help (2) without paid help

Unpaid family workers: Persons who work without pay on a farm or in a business or professional practice owned and operated y another family member living in the same dwelling.

Note: The definition of a paid worker may vary depending on the nature of the analysis. Those concerned with estimated the number of workers associated with total labour income usually include both employees and the self-employed with an incorporated business in estimates of paid workers. In contrast, most labour market analysts include only employees in paid worker estimates, while incorporated owners are grouped in the rest of the self-employed.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Labour Force Historic Review, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

May 10, 2002

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(January to March 2002 will be released May 31, 2002)

In 2001, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 3.8% in Nova Scotia and at 4.2% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $11,990.8 million in Nova Scotia $496,189.8 million in Canada during 2001.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia
($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change 2000-2001
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.1	11,551.9	11,990.8	3.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(March 2002 will be released May 30, 2002)

In 2001 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $569.61 per week increased $10.73, up 1.9% from 2000, while the Canadian figure of $665.12 rose $11.52 or 1.8%. In February 2002, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 3.2% over February 2001 to $582.57 compared to an increase of 2.1% to $675.51 in Canada. February 2002 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.2% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Feb. 2002p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	523.40	528.84	531.25	525.37	531.97	537.33	547.67	546.15	558.88	569.61	582.57

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

With the January 2002 release, revisions were made to some of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours data series for the period January 1998 to December 2001.

Help-Wanted Index

(May 2002 will be released June 6, 2002)

The April 2002 help-wanted index of 132.2 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia fell 0.2% since last month, while the index for Canada of 126.6 displayed a slight increase of 0.2%. Monthly fluctuations were small in all provinces, rising or falling by no more than 0.5%.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	Apr.2002	% Change Apr. 2001-Apr. 2002	% Change Mar. 2002-Apr. 2002
Nova Scotia	132.2	-17.2	-0.2
Canada	126.6	-21.4	0.2

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

Employment Insurance

March 2002 will be released May 29, 2002)

There were 30,540 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in February 2002, an increase of 3.0% from February 2001. Nationwide there were 553,480 beneficiaries, up 12.1% over February 2001. Between February 2001 to February 2002 the change in the number of beneficiaries ranged from -6.3% in the Yukon to +22.7% in Ontario.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	February 2002p	% Change February 2001 - February 2002
Canada	553,480	12.1
Newfoundland & Labrador	37,430	8.3
Prince Edward Island	8,440	-0.7
Nova Scotia	**30,540**	**3.0**
New Brunswick	34,940	3.7
Quebec	189,020	10.2
Ontario	132,870	22.7
Manitoba	13,500	11.0
Saskatchewan	11,000	0.4
Alberta	29,050	11.4
British Columbia	63,510	15.8
Yukon	740	-6.3
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	980	-2.0

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(4thQ 2001 was released March 21, 2002)

	1998*	1999*	2000p	2001p	4rd Qtr 2001**	% Change 4rd Q 2000/ 4rdQ 2001
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,411	23,007	23,274	23,140	1.4
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,856	10,757	-1.4
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	10,991	-2.3
Universities & Colleges	10,124	9,098	8,865	8,181	8,359	-6.3
Health & Social Services Institution	26,433	27,616	27,419	27,946	27,756	1.7
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	9,517	2.3
School Boards	17,014	17,036	17,164	16,942	17,411	-4.7
Total Government	**97,263**	**97,803**	**97,282**	**97,129**	**97,172**	**-0.7**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,196**	**7,064**	**6,453**	**6,053**	**6,046**	**-4.7**
Total Public Sector	**105,459**	**104,867**	**103,735**	**103,181**	**103,215**	**-1.0**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports

Nova Scotia Labour Market
May 2002

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators June 7, 2002

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(June 2002 will be released July 5, 2002)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release May 2002

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in May 2002 rose by 4,500 persons over April 2002 to 431,100 employees. The size of the labour force increased 0.9% and the number of unemployed persons also increased by 0.9% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate remained unchanged at 9.8%. When compared to May 2001, the employment level increased 2.9% while the unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points. The employment rate of 57.1% is a peak attained only once before, in November, 2001. The participation rate was 63.3% in May 2002, an increase of 0.5 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 1.3 percentage points since May 2001. Three quarters of the gain in employment from last month was in full-time work.

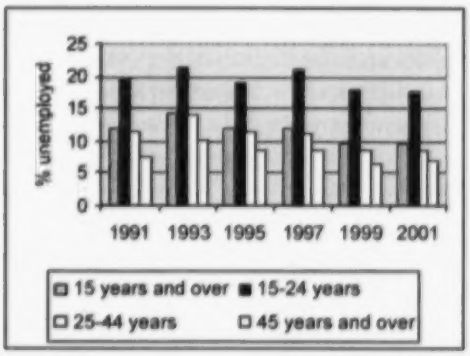
Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in four of the five regions in the province as compared to May 2001. The unemployment rate decreased 4.0 percentage points in the Cape Breton region, 0.1 percentage points in the North Shore region, 0.9 percentage points in the Southern region and 0.4 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley. The rate rose 0.9 percentage points in Halifax region. On an unadjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.9%, unchanged from April 2002. This was the lowest rate east of Quebec City. The employment rate at 64.3% is the highest east of Toronto.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

2. Feature - Unemployed by Educational Attainment(1)

Between 1991 and 2001 the unemployment rate in Nova Scotia fell from 12.7% to 9.7% or 2.4 percentage points. By selected age groups–15-24 years, 25-44 years and 45 & over–the decline during this period was 1.8, 2.8 and 0.5 percentage points respectively.

Percent Unemployed, Both Sexes, Nova Scotia, by Age Group, 1991-2001

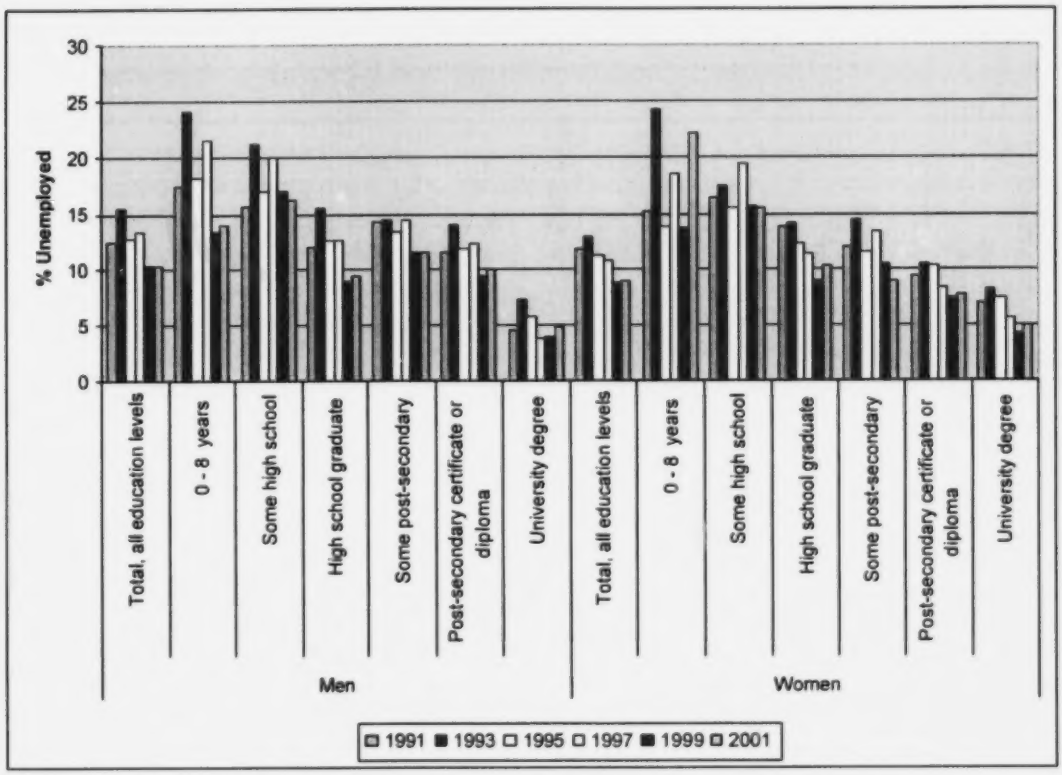


Labour force estimates by education, age group, sex and province allows for more in-depth analysis to substantiate the benefits of higher levels of education. For example, as indicated by the data below, the unemployment rate tends to be higher in lower educational levels. In the category, 0-8 years of education, the unemployment rate ranged from a high of 24.1% in 1993 to a low of 14.0% in 1999, whereas within the university degree category, the unemployment rate ranked from a high of 7.8% in 1993 to 4.1% in 2000.

Percent Unemployed, 15 Years and Over, by Level of Education, 1991-2001

Education level	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total, all education levels	12.1	13.2	14.3	13.5	12.1	12.3	12.1	10.5	9.6	9.1	9.7
0 - 8 years	16.9	20.6	24.1	20.9	17.0	18.8	20.7	18.6	14.0	14.4	15.7
Some high school	15.8	17.5	19.6	18.5	16.4	17.4	19.8	17.5	16.4	16.8	15.8
High school graduate	13.0	13.4	14.8	13.5	12.3	11.9	12.1	10.0	9.0	8.1	9.8
Some post-secondary	13.2	16.0	14.4	14.0	12.6	14.7	13.9	10.7	11.1	8.4	10.2
Post-secondary certificate or diploma	10.6	11.3	12.4	12.4	11.1	11.2	10.4	9.2	8.5	8.2	9.0
University degree	5.7	5.6	7.8	6.7	6.7	6.1	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.9
Bachelor's degree	6.2	6.7	9.5	8.3	7.5	6.5	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.6	5.2
Above bachelor's degree	4.7	2.9	4.0	3.9	5.2	5.2	3.5	4.3	2.0	3.6	4.3

Percent Unemployed, Men and Women, by Level of Education, 1991-2001



***(1) Educational Attainment**–Highest level of schooling completed. Questions relating to educational attainment were changed in 1990 to better capture the relationship between educational attainment and labour market outcomes. Data on primary and secondary education reflects the highest grade completed. This provides a more consistent measure for those who accelerate or fail a grade than did years of school. A question on high school graduation has also been added since it is generally believed that persons who have never completed their secondary education have greater difficulty competing in the labour market. With the new questions, any education that could be counted towards a degree, certificate or diploma from an educational institution is taken as post-secondary education. The change allows more persons into the post-secondary education category. For example, trades programs offered through apprenticeship vocational schools or private trade schools do not always require high school graduation. Such education is now considered as post-secondary while only primary or secondary would have been recognized prior to 1990. Finally, more information is collected on the type of post-secondary education: 1) some post-secondary; 2) trades certificate or diploma from a vocational or apprenticeship training; 3) non-university certificate or diploma from a community college, CEGEP, school of nursing, etc.; 4) university certificate below bachelors degree; 5) bachelors degree and 6) university degree or certificate above bachelors degree.*

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Labour Force Historical Review, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

June 7, 2002

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(April to June 2002 will be released August 30, 2002)

In 2001, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 3.8% in Nova Scotia and at 4.4% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $11,945.5 million in Nova Scotia and $505,179.1 million in Canada during 2001. In the period January to March 2002, total wages and salaries were $2,954.3 million in Nova Scotia, up 3.6% over the first quarter of 2001. The comparative figure for Canada was $126,076.2 million, a 2.8% increase.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia

($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Jan-Mar 2002	% Change Jan-Mar 2001-2002
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.2	11,508.3	11,945.5	2,954.3	3.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(April 2002 will be released June 27, 2002)

In 2001 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $569.61 per week increased $10.73, up 1.9% from 2000, while the Canadian figure of $665.12 rose $11.52 or 1.8%. In March 2002, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 2.6% over March 2001 to $582.38 compared to an increase of 1.9% to $674.22 in Canada. March 2002 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.4% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Mar 2002p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	523.40	528.84	531.25	525.37	531.97	537.33	547.67	546.15	558.88	569.61	582.38

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

With the January 2002 release, revisions were made to some of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours data series for the period January 1998 to December 2001.

Help-Wanted Index

(June 2002 will be released July 4, 2002)

The May 2002 help-wanted index of 132.0 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia fell 0.2% since last month, while the index for Canada of 126.8 displayed a slight increase of 0.2%.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	May 2002	% Change May 2001-May 2002	% Change Apr 2002-May 2002
Nova Scotia	132.0	-16.0	-0.2
Canada	126.8	-19.4	0.2

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

Employment Insurance

April 2002 will be released June 26, 2002)

There were 30,330 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in March 2002, an increase of 2.7% from March 2001. Nationwide there were 548,790 beneficiaries, up 9.2% over March 2001. Between March 2001 to March 2002 the change in the number of beneficiaries ranged from -8.9% in the Yukon to +22.3% in Alberta.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	March 2002p	% Change March 2001 - March 2002
Canada	548,790	9.2
Newfoundland & Labrador	36,960	7.6
Prince Edward Island	8,300	1.0
Nova Scotia	**30,330**	**2.7**
New Brunswick	34,610	1.1
Quebec	185,520	6.8
Ontario	132,600	12.6
Manitoba	13,520	10.1
Saskatchewan	11,210	3.5
Alberta	30,130	22.3
British Columbia	64,490	18.1
Yukon	720	-8.9
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	980	4.3

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(1st Q 2002 was released May 31, 2002)

	1998*	1999*	2000p	2001p	1st Qtr 2002**	% Change 1st Q 2001/ 1st Q 2002
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,411	23,007	23,174	23,315	2.4
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,856	10,970	0.3
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	10,864	-1.8
Universities & Colleges	10,124	9,098	8,865	8,268	8,838	-3.9
Health & Social Services Institution	26,433	27,616	27,419	28,156	27,974	0.7
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	9,634	1.8
School Boards	17,014	17,036	17,164	16,470	17,630	-1.2
Total Government	**97,263**	**97,803**	**97,282**	**96,854**	**98,255**	**-0.1**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,196**	**7,064**	**6,453**	**6,396**	**6,413**	**-0.7**
Total Public Sector	**105,459**	**104,867**	**103,735**	**103,250**	**104,667**	**0.1**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports

Nova Scotia Labour Market
June 2002

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators July 5, 2002

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(July 2002 will be released August 9, 2002)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release June 2002

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in June 2002 declined by 2,400 persons over May 2002 to 428,700 employees. The size of the labour force declined 1.0% and the number of unemployed persons decreased by 4.9% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 9.4%. When compared to June 2001, the employment level increased 2.0% while the unemployment rate fell 0.7 percentage points. The participation rate was 62.6% in June 2002, a decrease of 0.7 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.3 percentage points since June 2001.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate increased in only one of the five regions in the province as compared to June 2001. The unemployment rate rose 1.5 percentage points in the North Shore region. The rate fell 1.7 percentage points in the Southern region, 1.3 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley region, 0.6 percentage points in the Cape Breton region and 0.3 percentage points in Halifax region. On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was unchanged since last month at 7.6%. This was the lowest rate east of Quebec City.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

2. (A) Feature - Employment by Industry, Nova Scotia, 1991-2001

By 2001 there were 42,300 more people employed in Nova Scotia than in 1991, an increase of 11.1%. The breakdown of total employment in 2001 indicated 21.9% were employed in goods producing and 78.1% were employed in service producing industries. While goods producing employment fell slightly (-0.2%) between 1991-2001, service producing employment rose a substantive 42.4%. Areas of growth within goods producing industries that helped to lessen its slight decline were increased employment of 3,400 in construction, 1,400 in manufacturing and 200 in agriculture. The strong growth within the service producing sector was led by increased employment of 10,700 in management of companies and administrative and other support services, 8,300 in accommodation and food services, 6,800 in health care and social assistance, 6,800 in trade, 6,200 in professional, scientific and technical services, 4,600 in information, culture and recreation, 3,900 in educational services and 1,500 in transportation and warehousing.

Employment by Industry, Nova Scotia, 1991-2001 ('000)

Industry	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total, all industries	381.0	370.4	367.9	373.3	377.1	378.1	384.3	398.9	408.6	419.5	423.3
Goods-producing sector	*92.9*	*87.6*	*81.7*	*80.1*	*84.7*	*81.2*	*83.8*	*88.0*	*90.7*	*92.8*	*92.7*
Agriculture	7.1	7.7	6.3	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	18.5	17.1	15.9	14.7	14.7	14.7	15.2	16.0	15.0	15.0	13.6
Forestry & logging with support activities	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.6	4.3	4.3
Fishing, hunting and trapping	9.8	8.9	8.0	7.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.5	6.9	5.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	5.5	4.6	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.5	4.4	5.0	3.9	3.8	3.5
Utilities	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.6
Construction	22.3	20.6	20.2	20.7	20.8	20.2	21.3	21.3	21.8	24.6	25.7
Manufacturing	42.1	38.9	36.2	35.6	40.2	37.0	37.7	42.0	45.0	43.5	43.5
Durables	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.7	13.0	12.8	13.3	15.4	16.0	17.4	17.1
Non-durables	29.6	26.8	24.4	23.9	27.2	24.2	24.3	26.6	29.0	26.1	26.4
Services-producing sector	*288.1*	*282.8*	*286.2*	*293.3*	*292.4*	*296.8*	*300.5*	*310.9*	*317.9*	*326.7*	*330.5*
Trade	70.3	66.5	62.6	64.4	64.0	67.2	66.9	68.7	70.7	75.4	77.0
Wholesale trade	11.2	10.6	10.0	11.0	8.4	10.8	10.6	12.2	14.2	16.0	13.8
Retail trade	59.1	55.9	52.6	53.5	55.6	56.4	56.3	56.5	56.6	59.5	63.2
Transportation and warehousing	19.7	19.1	17.5	17.2	17.3	17.1	16.7	18.7	21.0	20.6	21.2
Finance, insurance, real estate & leasing	21.9	21.8	20.6	21.3	21.4	22.0	21.5	23.8	23.0	22.2	20.1
Finance and insurance	15.9	14.6	14.3	14.1	14.5	16.3	15.8	16.3	15.5	15.0	14.9
Real estate and leasing	6.0	7.3	6.3	7.2	6.9	5.7	5.7	7.4	7.5	7.2	5.3
Professional, scientific & technical services	11.8	11.8	14.0	14.3	13.7	14.3	15.2	16.9	17.4	17.1	18.0
Management of companies and administrative & other support services	8.0	8.1	8.4	9.1	10.4	10.8	12.5	12.1	14.1	17.3	18.7
Educational services	29.2	29.4	28.9	28.4	25.5	24.9	28.3	29.1	30.8	32.3	33.1
Health care and social assistance	43.4	44.2	45.8	47.2	45.5	45.4	46.9	48.6	48.0	50.8	50.2
Information, culture and recreation	13.1	12.5	14.1	17.0	18.6	17.5	16.9	15.4	15.3	16.7	17.7
Accommodation and food services	20.8	19.2	22.4	23.0	22.9	25.5	25.4	26.4	28.7	27.0	29.1
Other services	18.9	18.8	20.5	19.5	20.6	20.7	20.2	21.5	23.2	22.0	19.5
Public administration	31.0	31.3	31.6	31.7	32.7	31.3	29.9	29.6	25.6	25.4	25.9

Additional industry data is provided through the Labour Force Survey–annual and monthly unadjusted data from "Labour Force Estimates by Detailed Industry, Sex, Canada, Provinces", as well as, annual and 3-month moving average data from "Employment by Economic Region, Industry".

Employment–Employed persons are those who, during the reference week did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries)–Includes agriculture; forestry, fishing, mining, and oil and gas extraction; utilities (electric power, gas and water); construction and manufacturing.

Service-Producing Industries (or service sector or service industries)–Includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Labour Force Historic Review, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

2. (B) Feature - Census Divisions, Nova Scotia, Unemployment Rate, 2-Year Average, 1996-1997 to 2000-2001

The following data is part of a recent release from Labour Division, Statistics Canada. The file includes 2-year average "Employment, Unemployment and Participation Rates" for Census Divisions of the ten provinces of Canada for the years 1996-1997 to 2000-2001.

2-Year Average Unemployment Rates, Nova Scotia Census Divisions, 1996-1997 to 2000-2001 (1996 Census Boundaries)

Census Division (County)	1996/97	1997/98	2-Year Average 1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	%CV 2000/01
			(%)			
Shelburne	14.6	16.0	16.1	13.3	13.2	7.0
Yarmouth	9.2	10.3	10.4	9.8	9.4	11.2
Digby	12.5	12.7	11.8	10.4	10.2	10.7
Queens	15.8	15.4	13.6	11.8	11.1	11.3
Annapolis	13.5	13.5	12.7	12.1	10.2	8.9
Lunenburg	11.9	10.7	9.2	8.7	9.7	11.4
Kings	12.7	10.5	8.3	7.0	6.8	10.6
Hants	10.8	11.0	9.1	8.3	8.5	10.6
Halifax	8.6	8.1	7.0	6.5	6.6	5.9
Colchester	10.1	9.4	8.6	7.8	9.3	6.9
Cumberland	14.3	13.4	13.0	12.8	9.7	11.2
Pictou	14.8	13.4	11.7	10.7	11.2	7.1
Guysborough, Inverness, Richmond & Victoria	19.3	18.7	15.8	15.3	14.5	13.8
Cape Breton	21.9	19.0	18.6	18.4	18.6	9.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Division, from data file released June 21, 2002--employment, unemployment and participation rates for Census Divisions of the ten provinces.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

July 5, 2002

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(April to June 2002 will be released August 30, 2002)

In 2001, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 3.8% in Nova Scotia and at 4.4% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $11,945.5 million in Nova Scotia and $505,179.1 million in Canada during 2001. In the period January to March 2002, total wages and salaries were $2,954.3 million in Nova Scotia, up 3.6% over the first quarter of 2001. The comparative figure for Canada was $126,076.2 million, a 2.8% increase.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia
($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Jan-Mar 2002	% Change Jan-Mar 2001-2002
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.2	11,508.3	11,945.5	2,954.3	3.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(May 2002 will be released July 30, 2002)

In 2001 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $569.61 per week increased $10.73, up 1.9% from 2000, while the Canadian figure of $665.12 rose $11.52 or 1.8%. In April 2002, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 2.7% over April 2001 to $581.00 compared to an increase of 2.0% to $673.35 in Canada. April 2002 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.3% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Apr 2002p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	523.40	528.84	531.25	525.37	531.97	537.33	547.67	546.15	558.88	569.61	581.00

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

With the January 2002 release, revisions were made to some of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours data series for the period January 1998 to December 2001.

Help-Wanted Index

(July 2002 will be released August 8, 2002)

The June 2002 help-wanted index of 132.1 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia was up 0.1% since last month, while the index for Canada of 127.6 increased of 0.6%. The month to month change ranged from -0.4% in Manitoba to +2.1% in Alberta.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	June 2002	% Change June 2001-June 2002	% Change May 2002-June 2002
Nova Scotia	132.1	-14.4	0.1
Canada	127.6	-16.8	0.6

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

Employment Insurance

(May 2002 will be released July 24, 2002)

There were 29,480 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in April 2002, an increase of 2.3% from April 2001. Nationwide there were 531,830 beneficiaries, up 6.8% over April 2001. Between April 2001 to April 2002 the change in the number of beneficiaries ranged from -8.6% in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut to +34.3% in Alberta.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	April 2002p	% Change April 2001 - April 2002
Canada	531,830	6.8
Newfoundland & Labrador	35,540	2.1
Prince Edward Island	7,880	-4.4
Nova Scotia	**29,480**	**2.3**
New Brunswick	32,800	-6.9
Quebec	174,350	0.7
Ontario	132,440	19.7
Manitoba	13,290	3.3
Saskatchewan	11,160	3.6
Alberta	30,820	34.3
British Columbia	64,250	14.2
Yukon	730	-8.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,020	7.4

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(1st Q 2002 was released May 31, 2002)

	1998*	1999*	2000p	2001p	1st Qtr 2002**	% Change 1st Q 2001/ 1st Q 2002
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,411	23,007	23,174	23,315	2.4
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,856	10,970	0.3
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	10,864	-1.8
Universities & Colleges	10,124	9,098	8,865	8,268	8,838	-3.9
Health & Social Services Institution	26,433	27,616	27,419	28,156	27,974	0.7
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	9,634	1.8
School Boards	17,014	17,036	17,164	16,470	17,630	-1.2
Total Government	**97,263**	**97,803**	**97,282**	**96,854**	**98,255**	**-0.1**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,196**	**7,064**	**6,453**	**6,396**	**6,413**	**-0.7**
Total Public Sector	**105,459**	**104,867**	**103,735**	**103,250**	**104,667**	**0.1**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports

Nova Scotia Labour Market
July 2002

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators August 9, 2002

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(August 2002 will be released September 6, 2002)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release July 2002

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in July 2002 decreased by 5,100 persons over June 2002 to 423,600 employees. The size of the labour force declined 0.5% and the number of unemployed persons increased by 6.1% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage points to 10.0%. When compared to July 2001, the employment level decreased 0.6% while the unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points. The participation rate was 62.2% in July 2002, a decrease of 0.4 percentage points from the previous month and an decrease of 0.5 percentage points since July 2001.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in only one of the five regions in the province as compared to July 2001. The unemployment rate decreased 0.6 percentage points in the Cape Breton region, 2.3 percentage points in the North Shore region, and 0.6 percentage points in the Southern region,. The rate rose 0.1 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley and 0.8 percentage points in Halifax region. On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.7%, unchanged from June 2002 and down .9 percentage points from July, 2001. This was the lowest rate east of Quebec City.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

2. Feature -Hirings/Separations, Nova Scotia, 1998-2001

"To address the need for monthly, current data on the dynamics of the labour market, the LFS began collecting new hirings and permanent separations information (in 1998). These new data provide a better understanding of the degree to which people flow into and out of jobs and businesses[1].

Rates and Number of Hirings and Separations[2], by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1998-2001

Sex	Year	Hiring Rate (%)	Separation Rate (%)	Total number of Hirings ('000)	Total number of Separations ('000)
Both sexes	1998	35.6	31.6	213.6	189.8
	1999	34.8	31.5	212.6	192.2
	2000	31.6	30.5	189.8	183.1
	2001	29.2	30.1	174.3	179.6
Men	1998	36.6	34.0	118.5	109.9
	1999	35.8	32.1	117.9	105.8
	2000	33.4	31.8	108.1	102.9
	2001	29.0	31.0	91.1	97.5
Women	1998	34.3	28.8	95.0	79.9
	1999	33.7	30.7	94.6	86.4
	2000	29.5	29.0	81.7	80.1
	2001	29.5	29.1	83.2	82.1

The hiring rate for both sexes declined from 35.6% in 1998 to 29.2% in 2001. The downward trend was very similar for both men and women. The separation rate for both sexes also declined slightly from 31.6% in 1998 to 30.1% in 2001. Although the separation rate for men declined between 1998-2001, the rate for women rose from 28.8% to 29.1%.

From month to month, there is a distinct seasonal pattern to hirings and separations as a result of changes in economic activity, e.g., holiday seasons affecting retail businesses, seasonal industries such as construction, agriculture, tourism and periods of student employment, etc. Hiring increases in summer months while separations are much higher in the fall.

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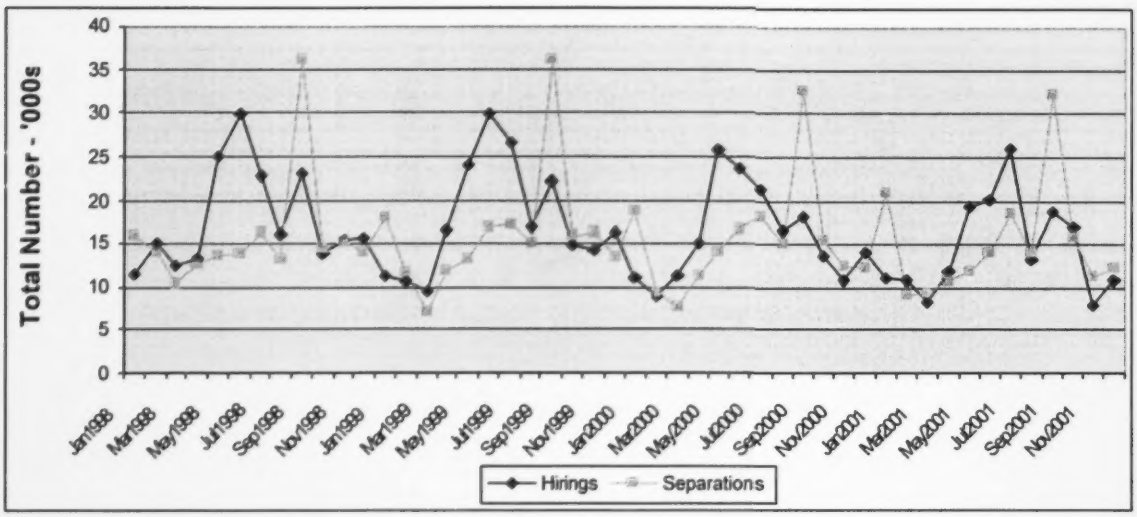
[1]Statistics Canada, Labour Force Update, New Hirings and Permanent Separations, Vol. 4, No. 3, Catalogue No. 71-005-XPB, page 3.

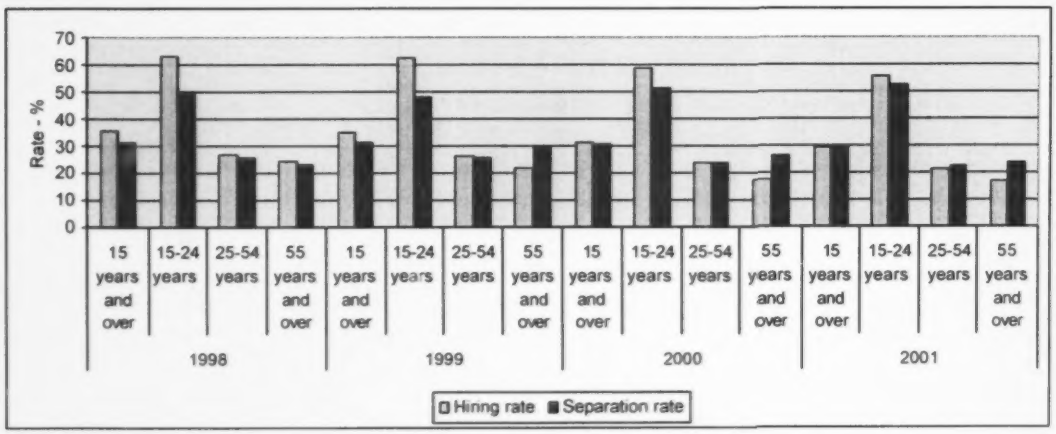
[2]New hires minus permanent separations does not equal the change in employemnt, as permanent separations data exclude the people on temporary layoff and similarly, those recalled to a job from which they were laid-off are not counted as new hires.

Total Hirings and Separations, Nova Scotia, by Month, 1998-2001



Hirings and separations data by age group generally show a pattern–age groups are at different stages in their advance through the labour market. Young people change jobs more often as they enter the labour market and individuals within the core age group tend to be more established and hold a job over a longer period.

Hiring and Separation Rates, Nova Scotia, by Age Group, 1998-2001



New Hire- New hires are people who start a new job or business between the end of the previous LFS reference week and the end of the current reference week.

Permanent Separation- Permanent separations are people who left a job or a business between the start of the previous reference week and the start of the current reference week.

Key Employment Indicators

August 9, 2002

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(April to June 2002 will be released August 30, 2002)

In 2001, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 3.8% in Nova Scotia and at 4.4% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $11,945.5 million in Nova Scotia and $505,179.1 million in Canada during 2001. In the period January to March 2002, total wages and salaries were $2,954.3 million in Nova Scotia, up 3.6% over the first quarter of 2001. The comparative figure for Canada was $126,076.2 million, a 2.8% increase.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia

($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Jan-Mar 2002	% Change Jan-Mar 2001-2002
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.2	11,508.3	11,945.5	2,954.3	3.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(June 2002 will be released August 28, 2002)

In 2001 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $569.61 per week increased $10.73, up 1.9% from 2000, while the Canadian figure of $665.12 rose $11.52 or 1.8%. In May 2002, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 3.2% over May 2001 to $581.75 compared to an increase of 2.4% to $676.08 in Canada. In May 2002, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	May 2002p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	523.40	528.84	531.25	525.37	531.97	537.33	547.67	546.15	558.88	569.61	581.75

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

With the January 2002 release, revisions were made to some of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours data series for the period January 1998 to December 2001.

Help-Wanted Index

(August 2002 will be released September, 2002)

The July 2002 help-wanted index of 134.5 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia was up 1.8% since last month, while the index for Canada of 128.3 increased 0.5%. The month to month change ranged from -1.9% in Manitoba to +1.8% in Nova Scotia and Alberta.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	July 2002	% Change July 2001-July 2002	% Change June 2002-July 2002
Nova Scotia	134.5	-10.8	1.8
Canada	128.3	-13.9	0.5

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

Employment Insurance

(June 2002 will be released August 27, 2002)

There were 30,070 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in May 2002, an increase of 3.4% from May 2001. Nationwide there were 554,190 beneficiaries, up 9.9% over May 2001. Between May 2001 to May 2002 the change in the number of beneficiaries ranged from -8.5% in the Yukon to +41.0% in Alberta.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	May 2002p	% Change May 2001 - May 2002
Canada	554,190	9.9
Newfoundland & Labrador	35,950	8.5
Prince Edward Island	7,870	-2.6
Nova Scotia	**30,070**	**3.4**
New Brunswick	34,590	-5.6
Quebec	181,670	5.0
Ontario	138,400	18.3
Manitoba	14,270	8.4
Saskatchewan	11,970	10.9
Alberta	32,720	41.0
British Columbia	64,570	10.3
Yukon	750	-8.5
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,060	11.6

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(1st Q 2002 was released May 31, 2002)

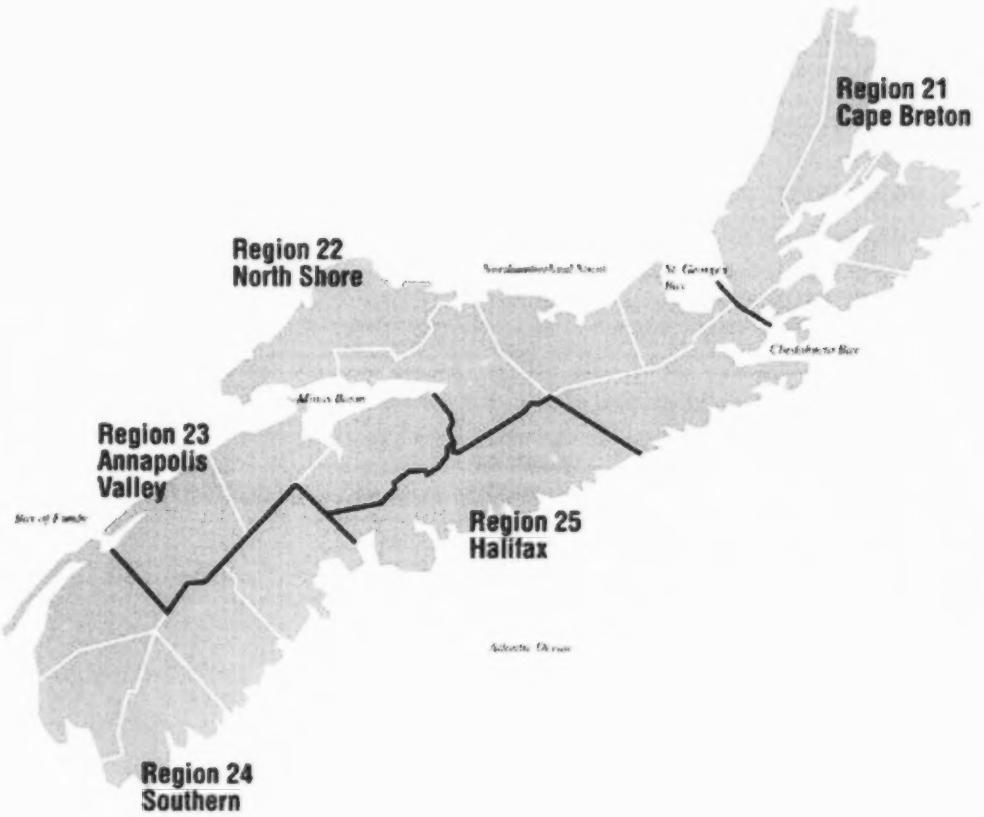
	1998*	1999*	2000p	2001p	1st Qtr 2002**	% Change 1st Q 2001/ 1st Q 2002
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,411	23,007	23,174	23,315	2.4
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,856	10,970	0.3
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	10,864	-1.8
Universities & Colleges	10,124	9,098	8,865	8,268	8,838	-3.9
Health & Social Services Institution	26,433	27,616	27,419	28,156	27,974	0.7
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	9,634	1.8
School Boards	17,014	17,036	17,164	16,470	17,630	-1.2
Total Government	**97,263**	**97,803**	**97,282**	**96,854**	**98,255**	**-0.1**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,196**	**7,064**	**6,453**	**6,396**	**6,413**	**-0.7**
Total Public Sector	**105,459**	**104,867**	**103,735**	**103,250**	**104,667**	**0.1**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports

Nova Scotia Labour Market
August 2002



NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators September 6, 2002

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(September 2002 will be released October 11, 2002)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release August 2002

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in August 2002 rose by 6,200 persons over July 2002 to 429,800 employees. The size of the labour force increased 1.2% and the number of unemployed persons decreased by 1.3% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 9.7%. When compared to August 2001, the employment level increased 1.3% while the unemployment rate was unchanged. The participation rate was 63.0% in August 2002, an increase of 0.8 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.5 percentage points since August 2001.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in all five regions in the province as compared to August 2001. The unemployment rate decreased 0.1 percentage points in both the Cape Breton and Southern regions, 0.2 percentage points in the Halifax Region, 0.3 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley region and 0.5 percentage points in the North Shore region. On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.6%, unchanged since May 2002. The Halifax CMA rate was the lowest rate east of Montreal.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

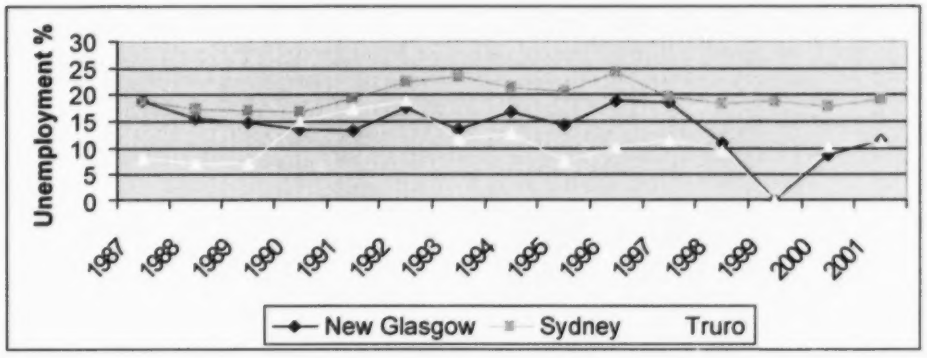
2. Feature - Unemployment Rate (%), Selected Areas, Nova Scotia, 1987-2001

Statistics Canada's annual CD-ROM product (Cat. No. 71F0004-XCB) includes annual labour force estimates for 35 selected medium-sized cities across Canada. The cities are urban centres as defined by the Labour Force Survey. These areas are made up of full or partial Census Subdivisions (CSD) and do not necessarily correspond to Census Agglomerations. The three Nova Scotia areas included in this data are New Glasgow, Sydney and Truro.

Area included:
New Glasgow--towns of Westville, Stellarton, New Glasgow, Trenton
Sydney–towns of Glace Bay, Dominion, New Waterford, North Sydney, Sydney Mines, Sydney City, part of Cape Breton Subdivision A and Cape Breton Subdivision B
Truro–town of Truro, parts of Colchester Subdivision B and Colchester Subdivision C

Unemployment Rate (%), Selected Areas, Nova Scotia, 1987-2001

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
New Glasgow	18.8	15.5	14.7	13.5	13.1	17.5	13.5	16.8	14.3	18.7	18.6	10.9	--	8.7	11.4
Sydney	18.7	17.2	17	16.9	19.3	22.5	23.5	21.4	20.5	24.2	19.6	18.2	18.9	17.9	19.1
Truro	8.1	7.1	7.1	15.1	17.4	18.7	11.8	12.6	7.6	10.2	11.4	9.7	--	10.1	11.1



Note: In 1999, a figure was not published for New Glasgow or Truro as the estimated number of unemployed was either less than 500 or the coefficient of variation for the estimated number of unemployed was greater than 25%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Historic Labour Force, 2001, CD-ROM 71F0004-XCB

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Treasury Division

Key Employment Indicators

September 6, 2002

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(July to September 2002 will be released November 29, 2002)

In 2001, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 3.8% in Nova Scotia and at 4.4% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $11,945.5 million in Nova Scotia and $505,179.1 million in Canada during 2001. In the period January to June 2002, total wages and salaries were $6,125.2 million in Nova Scotia, up 4.7% over the first half of 2001. The comparative figure for Canada was $259,565.7 million, a 3.7% increase.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia
($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Jan-June 2002	% Change Jan-June 2001-2002
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.2	11,508.3	11,945.5	6,125.2	4.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(July 2002 will be released September 25, 2002)

In 2001 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $569.61 per week increased $10.73, up 1.9% from 2000, while the Canadian figure of $665.12 rose $11.52 or 1.8%. In June 2002, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 3.0% over June 2001 to $584.54 compared to an increase of 2.0% to $677.61 in Canada. In June 2002 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.3% of the Canadian average.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	June 2002p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	523.40	528.84	531.25	525.37	531.97	537.33	547.67	546.15	558.88	569.61	584.54

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

With the January 2002 release, revisions were made to some of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours data series for the period January 1998 to December 2001.

Help-Wanted Index

(September 2002 will be released October 2, 2002)

The August 2002 help-wanted index of 134.4 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia declined 0.1% since last month, while the index for Canada of 126.9 decreased 1.1%. The month to month change displayed a decline in 7 of the 10 provinces ranging from -2.8% in New Brunswick to +0.3% in Saskatchewan.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	August 2002	% Change Aug. 2001-Aug. 2002	% Change July 2002-Aug. 2002
Nova Scotia	134.4	-8.6	-0.1
Canada	126.9	-11.9	-1.1

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Employment Insurance

(July 2002 will be released September 24, 2002)

There were 29,730 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in June 2002, an increase of 6.7% from June 2001. Nationwide there were 551,480 beneficiaries, up 8.1% over June 2001. Between June 2001 to June 2002 New Brunswick was the only province showing a decline at -5.0%, while the change in the number of beneficiaries in all other provinces/territories ranged from 2.3% in the Quebec to +35.3% in Alberta.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	June 2002p	% Change June 2001 - June 2002
Canada	551,480	8.1
Newfoundland & Labrador	36,080	9.8
Prince Edward Island	7,980	16.8
Nova Scotia	**29,730**	**6.7**
New Brunswick	35,030	-5.0
Quebec	181,140	2.3
Ontario	135,980	11.8
Manitoba	14,220	7.1
Saskatchewan	11,940	11.6
Alberta	31,890	35.3
British Columbia	65,770	11.8
Yukon	900	4.7
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,130	14.1

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(2nd Q 2002 was released September 3, 2002)

	1998*	1999*	2000p	2001p	2nd Qtr 2002**	% Change 2nd Q 2001/ 2nd Q 2002
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,411	23,007	23,174	23,457	-0.1
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,856	10,936	0.1
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	10,991	-3.3
Universities & Colleges	10,124	9,098	8,865	8,268	8,193	-3.4
Health & Social Services Institution	26,433	27,616	27,419	28,156	27,909	-2.5
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,069	6.4
School Boards	17,014	17,036	17,164	16,470	17,108	-1.6
Total Government	**97,263**	**97,803**	**97,282**	**96,854**	**97,728**	**-0.1**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,196**	**7,064**	**6,453**	**6,396**	**6,442**	**-1.6**
Total Public Sector	**105,459**	**104,867**	**103,735**	**103,250**	**104,170**	**-0.9**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports

Nova Scotia Labour Market
September 2002

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators October 11, 2002

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(October 2002 will be released November 8, 2002)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release September 2002

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in September 2002 declined by 200 persons over August 2002 to 429,600 employees. The size of the labour force declined 0.7% while the number of unemployed persons remained unchanged when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate remained unchanged at 9.7%. When compared to September 2001, the employment level increased 0.9% while the unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points. The participation rate was 62.9% in September 2002, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points from the previous month and an increase of 0.4 percentage points since September 2001.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in only two of the five regions in the province as compared to September 2001. The unemployment rate decreased 1.2 percentage points in the North Shore region and 0.4 percentage points in the Southern region. The rate rose 0.7 percentage points in the Halifax region, 0.6 percentage points in the Annapolis Valley region and 0.3 percentage points in the Cape Breton region . On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.7%, up 0.1 percentage points from August 2002. The Halifax CMA rate and a rate of 7.5% in Saint John CMA were the lowest east of Quebec City.

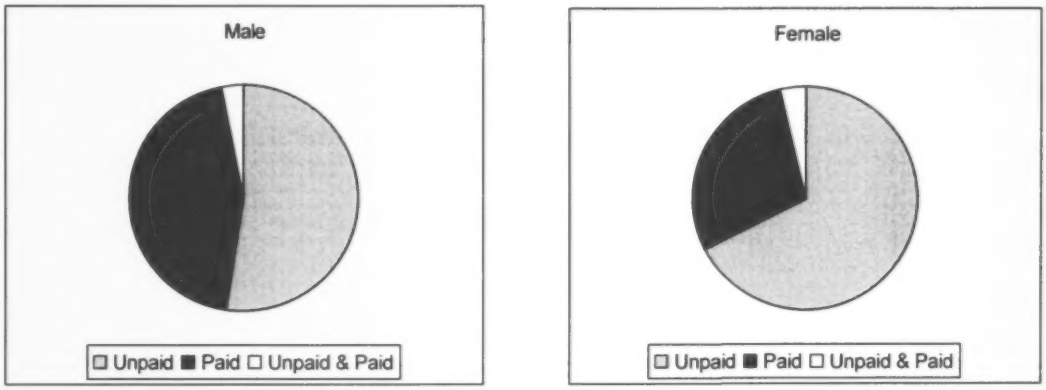
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

2. Feature - Employees Working Overtime (Weekly), by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1997-2001

Between 1997-2001 there was a 12.1% increase in total employees in Nova Scotia, whereas, growth in the number of employees working overtime was 28.9%. In 1997, 18.6% of total employees were working overtime as compared to 21.4% in 2001. Although the increase is noticeable for both male and female employees, a greater percentage of men work overtime. In 1997, 20.6% of male employees and in 2001, 24.1% of male employees worked overtime. The occurrence of female employees working overtime increased from 16.4% of all female employees in 1997 to 18.5% in 2001.

The percentage of male and female employees working both unpaid and paid overtime was similar, e.g., 3.1% and 3.6% respectively in 2001. However, while 52.3% of male employees worked unpaid overtime and 44.6% worked paid overtime, a greater percentage of the female employee population worked unpaid overtime (67.7%) and 29.0% worked paid overtime.

Employees Working Overtime (Weekly), by Sex, Nova Scotia, 2001

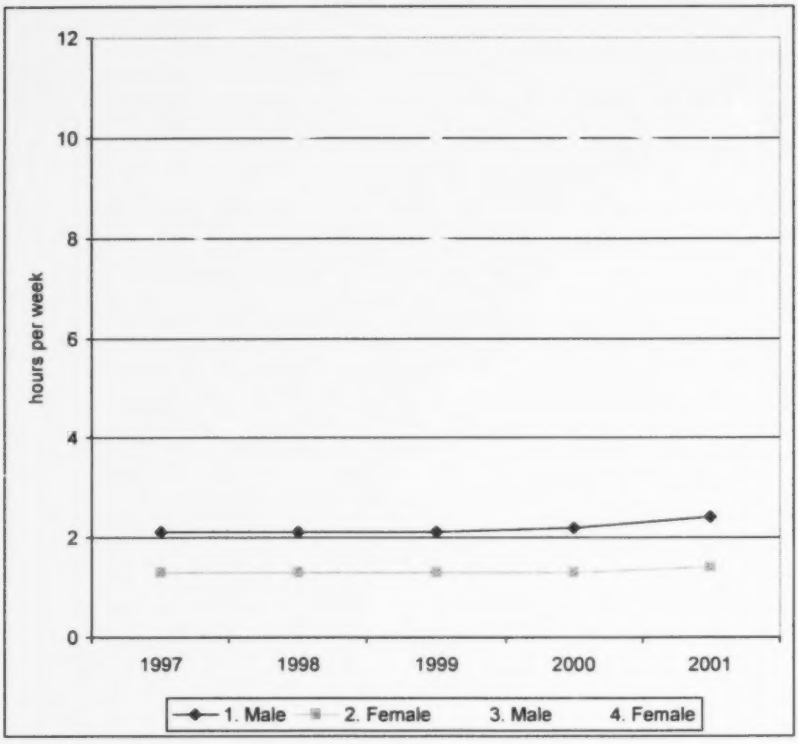


There has been an increase in the *average overtime hours of all employees* between 1997 and 2001 from 1.7 to 1.9 hours per week or 11.8%. Females work fewer overtime hours than males, e.g., between 1997 and 2001 average overtime hours of all male employees rose 14.3% to 2.4 hours per week while average overtime hours of all female employees rose 7.7% to 1.4 hours.

The *average overtime hours of overtime workers* has dropped 4.3% from 9.3 hours per week to 8.9 hours. Female overtime employees experienced a greater decline in overtime hours between 1997 and 2001 than male overtime employees, -6.2% versus -3.9% . On average female overtime employees put in fewer average weekly hours than their male counterparts, 7.6 hours per week versus 9.9 hours per week.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Average Overtime Hours (Weekly), Nova Scotia, 1997-2001



Legend:
1. Male - average overtime hours of all employees
2. Female - average overtime hours of all employees
3. Male - average overtime hours of overtime employees
4. Female - average overtime hours of overtime employees

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Employees Working Overtime (Weekly), by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1999-2001

	1997 ('000)	1998 ('000)	1999 ('000)	2000 ('000)	2001 ('000)
Both Sexes					
Total employees at work	301.6	313.1	322.5	333.6	338.0
Employees working overtime	56.0	59.6	59.7	64.5	72.2
Working unpaid overtime	30.9	34.4	32.1	35.9	42.4
Working paid overtime	23.2	23.6	26.1	26.4	27.4
Working both unpaid and paid overtime	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.4
Average overtime hours of all employees	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
Average overtime hours of overtime workers	9.3	9.0	9.2	9.1	8.9
Average overtime hours of employees working unpaid overtime	9.2	8.6	9.2	9.2	8.8
Average overtime hours of employees working paid overtime only	9.2	9.4	9.0	8.7	8.8
Avg. overtime hours-employees working both unpaid & paid overtime only	13.8	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.3
Male					
Total employees at work	155.7	162.6	166.5	171.7	173.9
Employees working overtime	32.0	34.8	34.7	37.9	41.9
Working unpaid overtime	16.2	18.2	16.5	19.1	21.9
Working paid overtime	14.8	15.8	17.4	17.5	18.7
Working both unpaid and paid overtime	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3
Average overtime hours of all employees	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4
Average overtime hours of overtime workers	10.3	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.9
Average overtime hours of employees working unpaid overtime	10.6	9.7	10.1	10.3	9.9
Average overtime hours of employees working paid overtime only	9.6	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.6
Avg. overtime hours-employees working both unpaid & paid overtime only	14.4	14.9	14.8	14.2	13.9
Female					
Total employees at work	145.9	150.5	156.1	161.9	164.1
Employees working overtime	24.0	24.7	24.9	26.6	30.3
Working unpaid overtime	14.7	16.2	15.6	16.7	20.5
Working paid overtime	8.5	7.8	8.7	8.9	8.8
Working both unpaid and paid overtime	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1
Average overtime hours of all employees	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Average overtime hours of overtime workers	8.1	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.6
Average overtime hours of employees working unpaid overtime	7.7	7.4	8.2	8.1	7.7
Average overtime hours of employees working paid overtime only	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.0	7.1
Avg. overtime hours-employees working both unpaid & paid overtime only	13.0	12.3	11.4	9.4	10.5

Status of Employment: There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others (employees) and those who work for themselves (self-employed). ***Employees includes: Employees (private)***–those who work as employees of a private firm or business and ***Employees (government or public)***–those who work for a local, provincial or federal government, for a government service or agency, a crown corporation or a government funded public establishment such as a school (including universities) or a hospital.

Extra Hours Worked: The number of hours worked during the reference week in excess of the usual hours reported in all jobs combined. It includes all extra hours, whether the work was done at a premium or regular wage rate or without pay. ***Paid overtime***–includes any hours worked during the reference week over and above standard or scheduled paid hours, for overtime pay or compensation (including time off in lieu). ***Extra hours without pay (unpaid overtime)***– refers to time spent directly on work or work-related activities over and above scheduled paid hours. These must be extra hours worked for which the respondent received no additional compensation.

Source: Statistics Canada, Historic Labour Force, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

October 11, 2002

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(July to September 2002 will be released November 29, 2002)

In 2001, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 3.8% in Nova Scotia and at 4.4% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $11,945.5 million in Nova Scotia and $505,179.1 million in Canada during 2001. In the period January to June 2002, total wages and salaries were $6,125.2 million in Nova Scotia, up 4.7% over the first half of 2001. The comparative figure for Canada was $259,565.7 million, a 3.7% increase.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia

($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Jan-June 2002	% Change Jan-June 2001-2002
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.2	11,508.3	11,945.5	6,125.2	4.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(August 2002 will be released October 28, 2002)

In 2001 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $569.61 per week increased $10.73, up 1.9% from 2000, while the Canadian figure of $665.12 rose $11.52 or 1.8%. In July 2002, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 2.8% over July 2001 to $586.09 compared to an increase of 1.9% to $679.45 in Canada. In July 2002 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.3% of the Canadian average.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	July 2002p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	523.40	528.84	531.25	525.37	531.97	537.33	547.67	546.15	558.88	569.61	586.09

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

With the January 2002 release, revisions were made to some of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours data series for the period January 1998 to December 2001.

Help-Wanted Index

October 2002 will be released November 7, 2002)

The September 2002 help-wanted index of 131.0 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia declined 2.5% since last month, while the index for Canada of 124.2 decreased 2.1%. Decreases were recorded in all provinces. The largest decline was in British Columbia (-3.1%), while Quebec recorded the smallest decrease (-0.8%).

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	Sept. 2002	% Change Sept. 2001-Sept. 2002	% Change Aug. 2002-Sept. 2002
Nova Scotia	131.0	-8.6	-2.5
Canada	124.2	-10.4	-2.1

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Employment Insurance

(August 2002 will be released October 29, 2002)

There were 30,650 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in July 2002, a decline of 0.8% from July 2001. Between July 2001 to July 2002 Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec were the only provinces experiencing decline at -0.8%, -6.2% and 0.5% respectively. Nationwide there were 573,150 beneficiaries, up 3.8% over July 2001. The change in the number of beneficiaries in all other provinces/territories ranged from 1.5% in Manitoba to 25.4% in Alberta.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	July 2002p	% Change July 2001 - July 2002
Canada	573,150	3.8
Newfoundland & Labrador	35,510	2.7
Prince Edward Island	8,280	2.6
Nova Scotia	**30,650**	**-0.8**
New Brunswick	37,800	-6.2
Quebec	193,630	-0.5
Ontario	137,690	4.7
Manitoba	15,630	1.5
Saskatchewan	13,050	6.8
Alberta	32,480	25.4
British Columbia	66,360	8.2
Yukon	900	8.4
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,230	18.3

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(2nd Q 2002 was released September 3, 2002)

	1998*	1999*	2000p	2001p	2nd Qtr 2002**	% Change 2nd Q 2001/ 2nd Q 2002
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,411	23,007	23,174	23,457	-0.1
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,856	10,936	0.1
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	10,991	-3.3
Universities & Colleges	10,124	9,098	8,865	8,268	8,193	-3.4
Health & Social Services Institution	26,433	27,616	27,419	28,156	27,909	-2.5
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,069	6.4
School Boards	17,014	17,036	17,164	16,470	17,108	-1.6
Total Government	**97,263**	**97,803**	**97,282**	**96,854**	**97,728**	**-0.1**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,196**	**7,064**	**6,453**	**6,396**	**6,442**	**-1.6**
Total Public Sector	**105,459**	**104,867**	**103,735**	**103,250**	**104,170**	**-0.9**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports

Nova Scotia Labour Market
October 2002

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators November 8, 2002

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(November 2002 will be released December 6, 2002)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release October 2002

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in October 2002 decreased by 1,100 persons over September 2002 to 428,500 persons. The size of the labour force declined 0.5% and the number of unemployed persons decreased by 3.2% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 9.5%. When compared to October 2001, the employment level decreased 0.1% while the unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points. The participation rate was 62.5% in October 2002, a decrease of 0.4 percentage points from the previous month and an decline of 0.7 percentage points since October 2001.

Based on unadjusted three-month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in two of the five regions in the province as compared to October 2001. The unemployment rate decreased 1.1 percentage points in the North Shore region and declined 0.1% in the Annapolis Valley region. The rate rose 0.5 percentage points in the Southern region, 0.2 percentage points in the Halifax region and 0.1 percentage points in the Cape Breton region. On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.4%, down 0.3 percentage points from September 2002. Saint John, New Brunswick, with an unemployment rate of 7.1%, was the only CMA in the Atlantic area lower than Halifax CMA.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

2. Feature - Duration of Unemployment[1], Nova Scotia, 1992-2001

In 1992 Nova Scotia's unemployed averaged 56,200 people and was represented by 32,100 or 57.1% males and 24,100 or 42.9% females. By 2001, the total number unemployed declined 18.9% to 45,600 persons and was comprised of 25,800 or 56.1% males and 19,800 or 43.4% females. Between 1992 and 2001, the number of unemployed males fell 19.6% while the number of unemployed females declined 17.8%.

In 2001, 14,800 people were unemployed 1-4 weeks, up 4.2% over 1992, 13,000 were unemployed 5-13 weeks, down 14.5% from 1992; 7,500 were unemployed 14-25 weeks, a 34.8% decline from 1992; 500 were unemployed 26 weeks, down 44.4% from 1992 and the number unemployed 27 weeks or more fell 48.5% to 6,900.

Duration of Unemployment by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1992-2001

Duration Both sexes	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 1992-2001
Total unemployed - '000s	56.2	61.6	58.1	51.7	53.0	53.1	46.9	43.3	42.0	45.6	-18.9
1 - 4 weeks	14.2	15.8	15.0	14.2	14.4	16.7	15.9	15.6	14.1	14.8	4.2
5 - 13 weeks	15.2	15.5	15.0	14.1	13.7	13.2	11.7	12.1	12.4	13.0	-14.5
14 - 25 weeks	11.5	11.8	10.3	9.8	8.9	8.5	7.1	6.1	6.3	7.5	-34.8
26 weeks	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	-44.4
27 weeks or more	13.4	16.4	15.0	11.5	13.7	12.4	10.1	6.6	6.5	6.9	-48.5
27 - 51 weeks	8.5	10.2	7.5	5.4	6.0	5.1	4.0	2.9	2.6	3.1	-63.5
52 weeks	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.8	157.1
53 weeks or more	4.2	5.4	6.3	5.1	6.3	5.6	4.6	3.0	2.5	2.1	-50.0
Duration unknown	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.8	154.5
Average weeks unemployed (no top-code)	-	-	-	-	-	23.3	21.7	18.6	20.1	17.8	--
Average weeks unemployed (top-code = 99 weeks)	19.4	20.9	21.8	20.3	22.1	20.4	19.3	16.2	16.2	15.9	-18.0

Duration of unemployment is the number of continuous weeks during which a person has been without work and is looking for work or is on temporary layoff. Respondents are required to look for work at least once every four weeks; they are not required to undertake job search activities each week in order to be counted as unemployed.

Duration of Unemployment by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1992-2001 (cont'd)

Males	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 1992-2001
Total unemployed -'000s	32.1	36.0	32.8	29.7	31.0	31.3	27.8	24.9	24.1	25.8	-19.6
1 - 4 weeks	7.9	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.1	9.8	8.9	8.7	7.7	8.1	2.5
5 - 13 weeks	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.6	-13.6
14 - 25 weeks	6.9	7.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.3	3.4	3.6	4.2	-39.1
26 weeks	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
27 weeks or more	7.5	10.1	8.6	6.8	8.2	7.3	6.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	-48.0
27 - 51 weeks	4.9	6.2	4.3	3.1	3.7	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	-67.3
52 weeks	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	--
53 weeks or more	2.4	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	-45.8
Duration unknown	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	240.0
Average weeks unemployed (no top-code)	-	-	-	-	-	23.8	23.3	19.1	21.9	18.7	--
Average weeks unemployed (top-code = 99 weeks)	19.2	21.9	22.3	20.8	22.6	20.4	20.5	16.9	16.9	16.3	-15.1
Females											
Total unemployed - '000s	24.1	25.5	25.4	22.0	22.0	21.8	19.1	18.5	17.9	19.8	-17.8
1 - 4 weeks	6.3	7.2	6.9	6.2	6.3	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.8	7.9
5 - 13 weeks	6.4	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.3	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.4	-15.6
14 - 25 weeks	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.3	-28.3
26 weeks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--
27 weeks or more	5.9	6.3	6.5	4.8	5.5	5.1	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	-49.2
27 - 51 weeks	3.6	4.0	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	-58.3
52 weeks	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	60.0
53 weeks or more	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	-57.9
Duration unknown	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	120.0
Average weeks unemployed (no top-code)	-	-	-	-	-	22.6	19.3	17.9	17.7	16.7	--
Average weeks unemployed (top-code = 99 weeks)	19.6	19.4	21.2	19.7	21.4	20.4	17.6	15.3	15.3	15.4	-21.4

During 2001, 61.0% of all unemployed were unemployed for 13 or less weeks--32.5% were unemployed 1-4 weeks while 28.5% were unemployed 5-13 weeks. Those unemployed 27 weeks or more represented 15.1% of all unemployed. Comparative numbers in 1992 indicate that 25.3% of unemployed persons were unemployed 1-4 weeks, 27.0% were unemployed 5-13 weeks and 23.8% were unemployed 27 weeks or more.

Based on the new LFS survey questionnaire definition of duration of unemployment, comparative data for 1997 to current date indicates a drop in average weeks[2] unemployed from 23.3 weeks in 1997 to 17.8 weeks in 2001. Duration of unemployment for males between 1997 to 2001 fell from 23.8 weeks to 18.7 weeks (-21.4%), while the duration of unemployment for females during this period declined from 22.6 weeks to 16.7 weeks (-26.1%).

Prior to the introduction of the new LFS questionnaire, data on duration of unemployment were top coded to 99 weeks since values of only 2-digits could be processed. However, with the new questionnaire, this processing restriction no longer applies. As a result, two series are provided for *average duration of unemployment*: 1a) one with no upper limit to length of unemployment that begins in 1997 and b) another top-coded to 99 weeks for 1976 through the latest year.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

November 8, 2002

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(July to September 2002 will be released November 29, 2002)

In 2001, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 3.8% in Nova Scotia and at 4.4% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $11,945.5 million in Nova Scotia and $505,179.1 million in Canada during 2001. In the period January to June 2002, total wages and salaries were $6,125.2 million in Nova Scotia, up 4.7% over the first half of 2001. The comparative figure for Canada was $259,565.7 million, a 3.7% increase.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia

($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Jan-June 2002	% Change Jan-June 2001-2002
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.2	11,508.3	11,945.5	6,125.2	4.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(September 2002 will be released November 27, 2002)

In 2001 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $569.61 per week increased $10.73, up 1.9% from 2000, while the Canadian figure of $665.12 rose $11.52 or 1.8%. In August 2002, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 2.9% over August 2001 to $586.89 compared to an increase of 1.8% to $680.44 in Canada. In August 2002 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.3% of the Canadian average.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	August 2002p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	523.40	528.84	531.25	525.37	531.97	537.33	547.67	546.15	558.88	569.61	586.89

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

With the January 2002 release, revisions were made to some of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours data series for the period January 1998 to December 2001.

Help-Wanted Index

(November 2002 will be released December 5, 2002)

The October 2002 help-wanted index of 128.1 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia declined 2.2% since last month, while the index for Canada of 120.9 decreased 2.7%. Decreases were recorded in all provinces and ranged from -1.5% in Ontario to -6.2% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	Oct. 2002	% Change Oct. 2001-Oct. 2002	% Change Sept. 2002-Oct. 2002
Nova Scotia	128.1	-8.5	-2.2
Canada	120.9	-9.4	-2.7

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Employment Insurance

(September 2002 will be released November 26, 2002)

There were 30,120 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in August 2002. Between August 2001 to August 2002 Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec were the only provinces experiencing a decline, -0.1%, -7.4% and -0.5% respectively. Nationwide there were 557,820 beneficiaries, up 3.4% over August 2001. The change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces/territories ranged from -7.4% in New Brunswick to +26.9% in Alberta.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	August 2002p	% Change August 2001 - August 2002
Canada	557,820	3.4
Newfoundland & Labrador	34,850	3.6
Prince Edward Island	8,060	4.5
Nova Scotia	**30,120**	**-0.1**
New Brunswick	36,880	-7.4
Quebec	184,570	-0.5
Ontario	132,950	4.6
Manitoba	14,430	0.1
Saskatchewan	13,040	7.0
Alberta	32,400	26.9
British Columbia	65,460	7.6
Yukon	930	14.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,140	11.8

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(2nd Q 2002 was released September 3, 2002)

	1998*	1999*	2000p	2001p	2nd Qtr 2002**	% Change 2nd Q 2001/ 2nd Q 2002
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,411	23,007	23,174	23,457	-0.1
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,856	10,936	0.1
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	10,991	-3.3
Universities & Colleges	10,124	9,098	8,865	8,268	8,193	-3.4
Health & Social Services Institution	26,433	27,616	27,419	28,156	27,909	-2.5
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,069	6.4
School Boards	17,014	17,036	17,164	16,470	17,108	-1.6
Total Government	**97,263**	**97,803**	**97,282**	**96,854**	**97,728**	**-0.1**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,196**	**7,064**	**6,453**	**6,396**	**6,442**	**-1.6**
Total Public Sector	**105,459**	**104,867**	**103,735**	**103,250**	**104,170**	**-0.9**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports

Nova Scotia Labour Market
November 2002

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators December 6, 2002

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(December 2002 will be released January 10, 2003)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release November 2002

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in November 2002 rose by 3,100 persons over October 2002 to 431,600 employees. The size of the labour force rose 0.7% while the number of unemployed persons also increased 0.7% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate was unchanged at 9.5%. When compared to November 2001, the employment level increased 0.4% while the unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points. The participation rate was 62.9% in November 2002, representing an increase of 0.4 percentage points from the previous month and no change when compared to November 2001.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in three of the five regions in the province as compared to November 2001. Decreases in the unemployment rate were noted in the Cape Breton region (-1.0 percentage points), the North Shore region (-1.0 percentage points) and in the Annapolis Valley region (-0.1 percentage points). The rate rose 1.1 percentage points in the Southern region and 0.5 percentage points in Halifax region. On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area was 7.5%, up 0.1 percentage points from October 2002. This rate was second only to the rate of 6.9% in Saint John, N.B., as the lowest unemployment rate east of Quebec City.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. No. 71-001

2003 Release Dates - Labour Force Survey

Reference Period	Release Date
December 2002	January 10, 2003
January 2003	February 7, 2003
February 2003	March 7, 2003
March 2003	April 4, 2003
April 2003	May 9, 2003
May 2003	June 6, 2003
June 2003	July 11, 2003
July 2003	August 8, 2003
August 2003	September 5, 2003
September 2003	October 10, 2003
October 2003	November 7, 2003
November 2003	December 5, 2003
December 2003	January 9, 2004
January 2004	February 6, 2004
February 2004	March 12, 2004

2. Feature -Actual Hours Worked, Main & All Jobs, Nova Scotia, 1992-2001

Nova Scotia's employment reached 423,300 in 2001, representing a 14.3% increase over 1992. Total actual hours worked per week by those employed in "main job" in 2001 rose 15.8% or from 12,372,100 hours in 1992 to 14,321.8 hours in 2001. Total actual hours worked per week by those employed in "all jobs" in 2001 rose 16.1% or from 12,540,100 hours in 1992 to 14,565,200 hours in 2001.

Average actual hours worked during reference week of all workers in "main job" increased from 36.3 hours to 37.0 hours. Average actual hours worked during reference week of all workers in "all jobs" increased from 36.8 hours per week in 1992 to 37.6 hours per week in 2001.

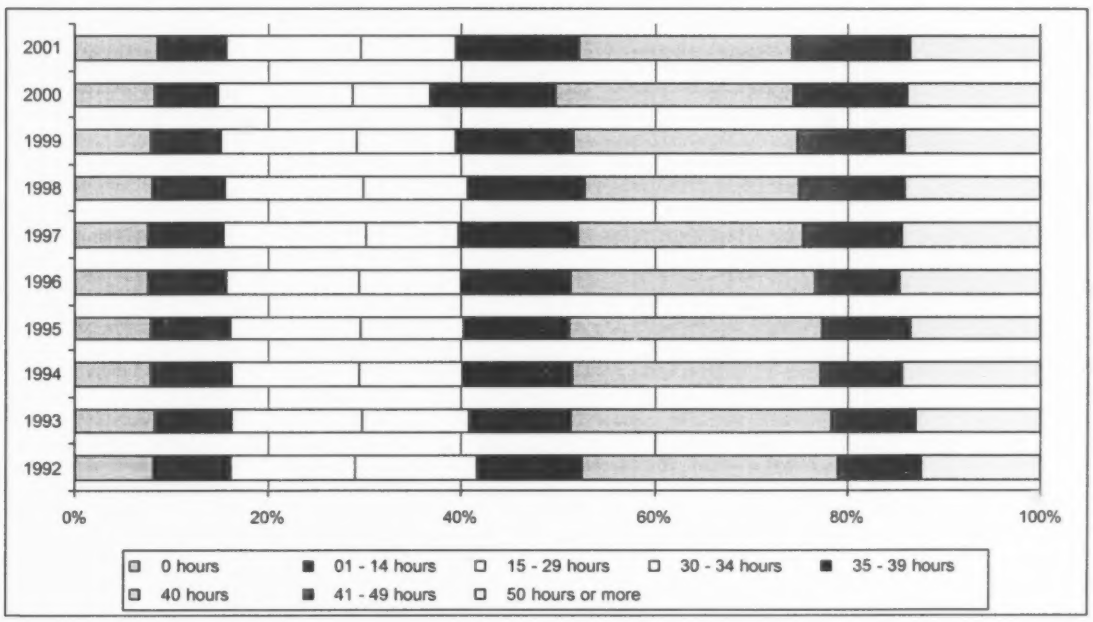
Actual Hours Worked, Main Job & All Jobs, Nova Scotia, 1992-2001

	1992 ('000s)	1993 ('000s)	1994 ('000s)	1995 ('000s)	1996 ('000s)	1997 ('000s)	1998 ('000s)	1999 ('000s)	2000 ('000s)	2001 ('000s)	Change 2000-2001 (%)
Main Job - Hours Worked											
Total employed	370.4	367.9	373.3	377.1	378.1	384.3	398.9	408.6	419.5	423.3	14.3
0 hours	30.0	30.5	29.6	29.7	28.8	29.0	32.1	32.4	34.6	36.2	20.7
01 - 14 hours	29.5	28.9	30.7	30.7	30.3	29.9	29.5	29.3	27.7	29.9	1.4
15 - 29 hours	47.8	50.1	49.7	51.4	52.1	56.8	57.4	57.3	58.2	58.8	23.0
30 - 34 hours	47.3	40.9	40.0	40.1	40.1	37.0	43.5	42.3	33.9	42.1	-11.0
35 - 39 hours	39.6	38.1	42.0	41.2	42.4	47.1	47.5	49.6	54.3	53.4	34.8
40 hours	98.6	99.8	96.2	98.7	95.9	89.6	89.1	94.7	102.9	93.7	-5.0
41 - 49 hours	31.4	31.8	31.6	34.6	33.2	39.7	43.4	45.2	49.8	52.0	65.6
50 hours or more	46.1	47.9	53.5	50.9	55.3	55.3	56.4	57.8	58.0	57.1	23.9
Total actual hours	12,372.1	12,345.8	12,681.8	12,731.1	12,870.7	13,122.5	13,581.1	13,915.9	14,328.9	14,321.8	15.8
Average actual hours (all workers)	33.4	33.6	34.0	33.8	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.2	33.8	1.2
Average actual hours (worked in reference week)	36.3	36.6	36.9	36.6	36.8	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.2	37.0	1.9
All Jobs - Hours Worked											
Total employed	370.4	367.9	373.3	377.1	378.1	384.3	398.9	408.6	419.5	423.3	14.3
0 hours	29.7	30.2	29.3	29.4	28.6	28.8	31.8	32.2	34.4	36.0	21.2
01 - 14 hours	28.7	28.4	29.9	29.7	29.3	28.9	28.3	28.1	26.5	28.5	-0.7
15 - 29 hours	46.5	46.0	46.2	49.8	50.2	54.4	55.5	55.4	55.9	56.8	22.2
30 - 34 hours	46.9	40.0	38.9	39.8	39.1	36.5	42.9	41.8	33.5	41.6	-11.3
35 - 39 hours	39.1	38.2	41.5	40.7	42.0	46.5	47.2	49.2	53.8	52.9	35.3
40 hours	96.5	97.7	94.1	96.4	93.5	87.9	87.0	92.4	101.1	91.4	-5.3
41 - 49 hours	33.2	33.4	33.4	36.3	35.3	41.7	45.7	46.9	51.8	53.6	61.4
50 hours or more	49.7	51.9	58.1	55.1	60.0	59.7	60.5	62.8	62.6	62.4	25.6
Total actual hours	12,540.1	12,523.5	12,889.7	12,919.9	13,101.1	13,336.4	13,790.5	14,131.8	14,559.3	14,565.2	16.1
Average actual hours (all workers)	33.9	34.0	34.5	34.3	34.6	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.4	1.5
Average actual hours (worked in reference week)	36.8	37.1	37.5	37.1	37.5	37.5	37.6	37.5	37.8	37.6	2.2

Of the 423,300 people which reference employment by "main job" during 2001, 7.1% worked 1-14 hours a week, 13.9% worked 15-29 hours a week, 9.9% worked 30-34 hours a week, 12.6% worked 35-39 hours week, 22.1% worked 40 hours week, 12.3% worked 41-49 hours a week and 13.5% worked over 60 hours a week.

When referencing employment in "all jobs" during 2001, 6.7% worked 1-14 hours a week, 13.4% worked 15-29 hours a week, 9.8% worked 30-34 hours a week, 12.5% worked 35-39 hours a week, 21.6% worked 40 hours a week, 12.7% worked 41-49 hours a week and 14.7% worked over 50 hours a week.

Actual Hours Worked at "Main Job", by Hours, Nova Scotia, 1992-2001



Monthly and annual data is also collected for both "actual" and "usual" hours worked by age groups, and sex for Canada and by province.

(1) ***Actual Hours Worked*** –Number of hours actually worked by the respondent during the reference week, including paid and unpaid hours.

(2) ***Average Hours Worked*** –Average number of hours worked per week, usual or actual, is calculated by dividing total hours by the total number of employed persons. Also available is the average number of actual hours worked per week calculated by excluding persons who were not at work during the reference week.

(3) ***Main Job*** –When a respondent holds more than one job or business, the job or business involving the greatest number of usual hours worked is considered to be the main job. The full or part-time status and industry and occupation information available from the survey refer to the main job, as does information of employees on wages, union status, job permanency and workplace size.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

December 6, 2002

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(October to December 2002 will be released February 28, 2003)

In 2001, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 3.8% in Nova Scotia and at 4.4% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $11,943.1 million in Nova Scotia and $505,179.0 million in Canada during 2001. In the period January to September 2002, total wages and salaries were $9343.4 million in Nova Scotia, up 5.3% over the first three quarters of 2001. The comparative figure for Canada was $393,810.8 million, an increase of 4.2%.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia
($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Jan-Sept. 2002	% Change Jan-Sept. 2001-2002
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.2	11,508.3	11,943.1	9343.4	5.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(October 2002 will be released December 23, 2002)

In 2001 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $569.61 per week increased $10.73, up 1.9% from 2000, while the Canadian figure of $665.12 rose $11.52 or 1.8%. In September 2002, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 2.6% over September 2001 to $583.10 compared to an increase of 1.6% to $679.75 in Canada. In September 2002 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 85.8% of the Canadian average.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Sept. 2002p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	523.40	528.84	531.25	525.37	531.97	537.33	547 67	546.15	558.88	569.61	583.10

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. "2-002-XPB

With the January 2002 release, revisions were made to some of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours data series for the period January 1998 to December 2001.

Help-Wanted Index

(December 2002 will be released January 9, 2003)

The November 2002 help-wanted index of 126.2 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia declined 1.4% since last month, while the index for Canada of 118.2 decreased 2.2%. Decreases were recorded in all provinces and ranged from Nova Scotia's -1.4% to -6.1% in Prince Edward Island.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	Nov. 2002	% Change Nov. 2001-Nov. 2002	% Change Oct. 2002-Nov. 2002
Nova Scotia	126.2	-8.0	-1.4
Canada	118.2	-8.6	-2.2

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Employment Insurance

(October 2002 will be released December 18, 2002)

There were 30,390 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in September 2002, up 0.9% over last month and 760 up 2.5% over September 2001. Nationwide there were 553,330 beneficiaries, down 0.8% over last month and up 3.0% over September 2001. The change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces/territories ranged from -2.7% in New Brunswick to +33.8% in Alberta.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	August 2002p	% Change Sept. 2001 - Sept. 2002
Canada	553,330	3.0
Newfoundland & Labrador	36,680	3.2
Prince Edward Island	8,140	6.5
Nova Scotia	**30,390**	**2.5**
New Brunswick	36,110	-2.7
Quebec	178,950	-0.4
Ontario	134,210	0.6
Manitoba	14,090	4.9
Saskatchewan	12,050	11.0
Alberta	33,760	33.8
British Columbia	66,880	9.0
Yukon	970	16.9
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,170	17.0

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(3rd Q 2002 was released December 2, 2002)

	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	3rd Qtr 2002**	% Change 3rd Q 2001/ 3rd Q 2002
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,322	22,901	23,174	23,874	2.0
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,856	10,877	0.6
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	11,330	-3.9
Universities & Colleges	10,156	9,144	8,877	8,268	6,645	-3.8
Health & Social Services Institution	26,250	27,301	27,501	28,156	29,523	4.4
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,787	13.7
School Boards	17,014	17,038	16,933	16,470	12,847	-4.5
Total Government	**97,112**	**97,448**	**97,040**	**96,854**	**95,007**	**1.8**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,196**	**7,439**	**6,825**	**6,396**	**6,528**	**1.7**
Federal GBE	**5,740**	**4,652**	**4,050**	**3,738**	**3,834**	**2.6**
Provincial GBE	**1,972**	**2,302**	**2,290**	**2,172**	**2,206**	**0.5**
Local GBE	**484**	**485**	**485**	**486**	**488**	**-0.2**
Total Public Sector	**105,308**	**104,886**	**103,865**	**103,250**	**101,536**	**1.8**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports (CANSIM retrieval Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004)

Nova Scotia Labour Market
December 2002

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators January 10, 2003

1. Labour Force Survey - Nova Scotia

(January 2003 will be released February 7, 2003)

HIGHLIGHTS - LFS Release December 2002 (Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 71-001)

On a seasonally adjusted basis the provincial employment level in December 2002 rose by 700 persons over November 2002 to 432,300 employees. The size of the labour force was unchanged and the number of unemployed persons decreased by 1.8% when compared to the previous month. As a result, the monthly unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 9.3%. When compared to December 2001, the employment level increased 1.1% while the unemployment rate fell 0.8 percentage points. The participation rate was 62.9% in December 2002, unchanged from the previous month and down 0.2 percentage points since December 2001.

Based on unadjusted three month moving averages, the unemployment rate declined in only two of the five regions in the province as compared to December 2001. The unemployment rate decreased 1.9 percentage points to 13.1% in the Cape Breton region and fell 1.4 percentage points to 8.8% in the North Shore region. During the same period the unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage points to 5.7% in the Annapolis Valley region, 0.2 percentage points to 7.2% in the Halifax region and 0.8 percentage points to 11.2% in the Southern region.

On a seasonally adjusted three month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area 7.4%, down 0.1 percentage points from November 2002. The Halifax rate, as well as the Saint John, New Brunswick at 7.2%, were the lowest rates east of Quebec.

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada and Nova Scotia, 2001 and 2002

	Canada			Nova Scotia		
	2001	2002	% Change 2001-2002	2001	2002	% Change 2001-2002
Population	24,618	24,945	1.3	751.6	755.6	0.5
Labour force	16,246	16,689	2.7	466.9	474.2	1.1
Employment	15,077	15,412	2.2	423.3	428.4	1.2
Full-time employment	12,345	12,528	1.5	347.8	347.3	-0.1
Part-time employment	2,732	2,884	5.6	75.4	81.1	7.6
Unemployment	1,170	1,278	9.2	45.6	45.8	0.4
Not in labour force	8,372	8,256	-1.4	282.7	281.4	-0.5
			Percentage Points Change 2001-2002			Percentage Points Change 2001-2002
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.7	0.5	9.7	9.7	0.0
Participation rate	66	66.9	0.9	62.4	62.8	0.4
Employment rate	61.2	61.8	0.6	56.3	56.7	0.4

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

2. Feature - Employees[1] by Union Coverage[2] and Industry, Nova Scotia, 1997-2001

Employees by Union Coverage and Industry, Nova Scotia, 1997-2001

	1997 ('000)	1998 ('000)	1999 ('000)	2000 ('000)	2001 ('000)	Change 1997-2001 (%)
Total Employment	**384.3**	**398.9**	**408.6**	**419.5**	**423.3**	**10.1**
Total Employees	**324.2**	**338.4**	**348.4**	**361.1**	**367.8**	**13.4**
Union coverage	98.3	104.9	104.6	109.0	107.8	9.7
No union coverage	225.9	233.5	243.8	252.1	260.0	15.1
Total Employees - Union Coverage by Industry	**98.3**	**104.9**	**104.6**	**109.0**	**107.8**	**9.7**
Goods-producing sector	**22.9**	**23.4**	**21.9**	**20.3**	**20.7**	**-9.6**
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	3.7	3.8	3.1	1.8	2.2	-40.5
Utilities	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	6.2
Construction	5.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.9	1.7
Manufacturing	11.4	13.7	12.6	11.6	10.7	-6.1
Services-producing sector	**75.5**	**81.6**	**82.7**	**88.8**	**87.1**	**15.4**
Trade	3.3	3.1	3.7	4.6	3.9	18.2
Transportation and warehousing	6.3	7.9	9.1	8.0	7.8	23.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	22.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	–
Mngt. of companies & admin. & other support services	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.0
Educational services	19.7	20.4	20.8	22.2	23.1	17.3
Health care and social assistance	19.9	22.7	25.2	27.1	27.1	36.2
Information, culture and recreation	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.4	3.6	0.0
Accommodation and food services	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.0	25.0
Other services	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	-33.3
Public administration	18.3	19.4	15.9	16.9	16.5	-9.8
Public sector	61.4	65.2	65.5	69.2	67.9	10.6
Private sector	36.9	39.8	39.1	39.8	39.9	8.1

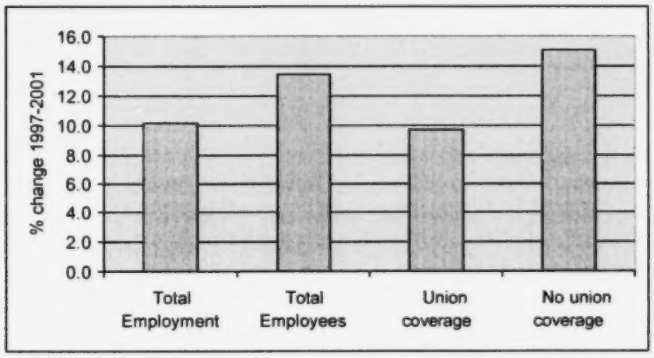
Source: Statistics Canada, Historic Labour Force, CD-ROM 71F004-XCB

[1]Employees–there are two broad categories of workers. Those who work for others and those who work for themselves. Employees (private) are those who work as employees of a private firm or business. Employees (government or public) are those who work for a local, provincial or federal government, for a government service or agency, a crown corporation or a government funded public establishment such as a school or a hospital.

[2]Union status–beginning January 1997, employees are classified as to their union status: a) union member; b) not a member but covered by a union contract or collective agreement; or c) non-unionised.

While employment has increased 10.1% from 1997 to 2001 reaching 423,300, the number of employees in the province has increased 13.4% to 367,800. In 1997 employees represented 84.4% of total employment and by 2001 that number increased to 86.9% of total employment.
Statistics Canada began producing data on union status of employees in 1997. Between 1997 and 2001 union coverage increased 9.7% from 98,300 employees to 107,800 employees. However, the data indicates there has been little change in the ratio of union vs. non-union employees during this period. In 1997, 30.3% of all employees had union coverage and in 2001 the number declined slightly to 29.3% of all employees.

Growth in Nova Scotia Employment & Employees–Union and Non-Union Coverage
1997-2001



A breakdown of employees by industry shows that while union coverage declined 9.6% in the goods producing sector from 1997 to 2001, the service producing sector reported a strong growth of 15.4%. The decline within the goods producing sector was attributed to a 40.5% decline in union coverage within the forestry, fishing, mining, oil & gas industries as well as a decline of 6.1% in union coverage within manufacturing industries. The major contributors to the growth in employees with union coverage in the service sector included increases of 36.2% in health care and social assistance industries, 25.0% in accommodation and food services industries, 23.8% in transportation and warehousing industries and 22.2% in professional, scientific and technical services industries.

Between 1997 and 2001 union coverage in the public sector grew from 61,400 employees to 67,900 employees, a 10.6% increase, while union coverage in the private sector increased from 36,900 employees to 39,900 employees, up 8.1%.

Union coverage data is also available for Canada and the provinces by age groups and sex. The data is published monthly, as well as, annually.

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Key Employment Indicators

January 10, 2003

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources help view changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities:

Total Wages & Salaries

(October to December 2002 will be released February 28, 2003)

In 2001, the annual growth in total wages and salaries stood at 3.8% in Nova Scotia and at 4.4% in Canada. Total wages and salaries reached $11,943.1 million in Nova Scotia and $505,179.0 million in Canada during 2001. In the period January to September 2002, total wages and salaries were $9343.4 million in Nova Scotia, up 5.3% over the first three quarters of 2001. The comparative figure for Canada was $393,810.8 million, an increase of 4.2%.

Total Wages & Salaries, Nova Scotia

($millions - Actual)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Jan-Sept. 2002	% Change Jan-Sept. 2001-2002
Total Wages & Salaries	9,478.2	10,122.7	10,916.2	11,508.3	11,943.1	9343.4	5.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB

Beginning with March 2001 data, the labour income estimates has been based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). NAICS based historical series were released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income has become a quarterly release in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Average Weekly Earnings

(November 2002 will be released January 28, 2003)

In 2001 the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia of $569.61 per week increased $10.73, up 1.9% from 2000, while the Canadian figure of $665.12 rose $11.52 or 1.8%. In October 2002, Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings (industrial aggregate) increased 2.8% over October 2001 to $591.75 compared to an increase of 2.2% to $683.37 in Canada. In October 2002 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia were 86.6% of the Canadian average.

Average Weekly Earnings, Nova Scotia

NAICS-based(including overtime)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Oct. 2002p
Average Weekly Earnings ($)	523.40	528.84	531.25	525.37	531.97	537.33	547.67	546.15	558.88	569.61	591.75

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002-XPB

With the January 2002 release, revisions were made to some of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours data series for the period January 1998 to December 2001.

Help-Wanted Index

(January 2003 will be released February 6, 2003)

The December 2002 help-wanted index of 125.3 (1996=100) in Nova Scotia declined 0.7% since last month, while the index for Canada of 113.5 decreased 4.0%. Decreases in all provinces ranged from -0.7% in both Nova Scotia and Manitoba to -4.1% in Newfoundland and Labrador. The exception was New Brunswick which experienced an increase of 3.7%.

Help-Wanted Index, Nova Scotia & Canada

(1996=100, seasonally adjusted)

	Dec. 2002	% Change Dec. 2001-Dec. 2002	% Change Nov. 2002-Dec. 2002
Nova Scotia	125.3	-7.2	-0.7
Canada	113.5	-10.5	-4.0

Note: The Help-Wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intention to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The historical revision of the Help-Wanted Index was implemented in May 2002. This revision included the period from January 1999 to date. The index is now being produced to one decimal place detail, allowing users to more closely follow the movements in the series.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division (available on CANSIM: matrix 105)

NOVA SCOTIA
Department of Finance
Statistics Division

Employment Insurance

(November 2002 will be released January 28, 2003)

There were 30,860 beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in Nova Scotia that received regular Employment Insurance benefits in October 2002, up 1.5% over last month and up 8.7% over October 2001. Nationwide there were 556,600 beneficiaries, up 0.6% over last month and up 1.8% over October 2001. The change in the number of beneficiaries in all provinces/territories ranged from -2.8% in Quebec to +33.6% in Alberta.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular EI Benefits
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	October 2002p	% Change Oct. 2001 - Oct. 2002
Canada	556,600	1.8
Newfoundland & Labrador	37,380	7.0
Prince Edward Island	8,560	8.1
Nova Scotia	**30,860**	**8.7**
New Brunswick	36,920	2.2
Quebec	179,580	-2.8
Ontario	132,310	-4.6
Manitoba	14,340	4.1
Saskatchewan	12,550	11.9
Alberta	35,420	33.6
British Columbia	66,950	4.4
Yukon	1,020	32.5
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,180	18.0

Statistics Canada's Employment Insurance program completed a revision of the benefit payments and disqualifications and disentitlements data series. Due to adjustments received from HRDC, a revision to job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments occurred for the months of April to October 2001. Please note, the Employment Insurance data on beneficiaries, claims, weeks paid and average weekly payment were not affected by the revision.

Public Sector Employment - Nova Scotia

(3rd Q 2002 was released December 2, 2002)

	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001*	3rd Qtr 2002**	% Change 3rd Q 2001/ 3rd Q 2002
Federal Government (includes military)	23,863	23,322	22,901	23,174	23,874	2.0
Military	12,186	11,676	11,123	10,856	10,877	0.6
Provincial General	11,450	11,922	11,615	11,303	11,330	-3.9
Universities & Colleges	10,156	9,144	8,877	8,268	6,645	-3.8
Health & Social Services Institution	26,250	27,301	27,501	28,156	29,523	4.4
Local General Government	8,379	8,720	9,212	9,483	10,787	13.7
School Boards	17,014	17,038	16,933	16,470	12,847	-4.5
Total Government	**97,112**	**97,448**	**97,040**	**96,854**	**95,007**	**1.8**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,196**	**7,439**	**6,825**	**6,396**	**6,528**	**1.7**
Federal GBE	**5,740**	**4,652**	**4,050**	**3,738**	**3,834**	**2.6**
Provincial GBE	**1,972**	**2,302**	**2,290**	**2,172**	**2,206**	**0.5**
Local GBE	**484**	**485**	**485**	**486**	**488**	**-0.2**
Total Public Sector	**105,308**	**104,886**	**103,865**	**103,250**	**101,536**	**1.8**

* Figures by jurisdiction do not add to published totals.

** Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports (CANSIM retrieval Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004)